THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 84. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

MAYOR FOX.

His Honor Subjected to the "Interviewing Process."

An Inside View of the Recent Political Riot—The Participants "Itching for a Fight"—Where the Police were, and Where They were not.

Our "Irish" Police Force and How it is Made Up—Their Vigilance and Efficiency from the Mayor's Standpoint—An Appeal for Charity and Support.

For the serious political disturbances which have recently occurred in our midst, and the fresh horrors which have startled the community, the police have by many been held responsible; and Mayor Fox has, in turn, been called to account for the alleged inefficiency of the police. Yesterday morning we waited upon his Honor in his private office, at the corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, to inquire if he had any response to make to the newspaper assaults which are daily made upon him and his management of the police department. We found the Chief Magistrate of the city in a very amiable frame of mind, despite the "onpleasantness" in which he is perpetually involved with such a large proportion of the population over which he holds sway; and we found him likewise willing to discuss the state of affairs in the city with the utmost freedom.

"You must make the acquaintance of our Chief of Police," he exclaimed, turning to General Mulholland, who stood in the apartment, and then motioned us both to seats.

The Chief Confers with the Invincibles.

"Where shall we begin?" inquired his Honor.

"The disturbance between the Invincibles and Keystones on last Friday evening is still the talk of the town. What do you think of it?" was the responsive query.

"It was the most unfortunate thing in the world," interposed Chief Mulholland, "that I was not present at the time. But we had every reason to believe that there would be no trouble."

"Yes," exclaimed the Mayor, "the disturbance was totally unexpected. At half-past 7 o'clock the Chief sent word over to the President of the Invincible Club that he would like to accompany it on the march, in person and with forty men specially detailed for that duty. He then had forty men at the Central Station ready to accompany them. The reports of trouble on previous occasions of this character had led him to take this precantion, in the hope of averting a recurrence of disorder. Mr. Truman, the president, and two other officers of the club, responded to the message in person, and after a conference said they would prefer to go without the police, whose presence would only be conducive to trouble. The Chief attempted to get over this supposed difficulty by tendering the Invincibles an escort made up entirely of Republican policemen, under the command of Sergeant Crout. The officers of the club held another consultation upon this offer, and again stated that they preferred to march without an escort. They pledged themselves to endeavor to avoid a fight, and promised to keep east of Sixth street during the entire evening."

The Invincibles Kept their Pledges.

"They kept their promise well, I must say," interposed the Chief.

The Keystones Did Not.

"The marshal of the Keystone Club," continued the Mayor, "had promised several prominent members of their party that they would not go south of Arch street during the evening."

"Did they keep *their* promise?" we inquired.

"No," exclaimed the Chief, emphatically. "The Keystones broke their promise at the outset, by marching down Fifth street as far as South, then out South as far as Eleventh street, when they turned up Eleventh street. But about a quarter before ten, as I was passing along Arch street, near Tenth, I saw the club marching up Eleventh street. Knowing that the Invincibles had gone south, and seeing the Keystones going north, I supposed all chance for trouble was over, and went home, instead of returning to the Central Station."

Precautions Against a Riot.

"But," we inquired at this point, "how was it that the forty men who had been collected at the Central Station were not on hand when the fight began?"

"These forty men," said the Mayor, "had been called to the Central Station without having had a chance to get their supper. Most of them came directly from their beats, after they had been been at work all day and were wearied, and a number of them were to go on duty again at midnight. They were detained at the station, however, until the Invincibles had gone south down Second street, and word came that the Keystones were marching north. Wishing to give them a chance to get their supper and some rest, and not wishing to have so many men lounging around the station without anything to do, they were then dismissed. But precantions were still taken against any possible disturbance. The Chief had detailed High Constable Clark and Sergeant Crout to accompany the procession on the sidewalk, in citizen's dress, *to have an eye on the police and see that they did their duty in case of trouble.* Thirty-six men were also kept within easy reach of the Central Station until after 12 o'clock—eighteen at the Union Street Station House, and the same number at the Cherry Street Station House. It having been reported to headquarters that the Invincibles had gone south, down Second street, and that the Keystones were moving north along Eleventh street, the officers at the Central Station consulted as to the probability of a disturbance, and concluded there was then no further danger. It was then deemed expedient to detail the forty men who had been in waiting, to their various station-houses, to give them some rest.

The Presence of the Police a Disturbing Element.

"But," continued the Mayor, "there was still another precaution taken. The Chief had telegraphed to Lieutenant Erickson, of the Second district, in which the Republican meeting attended by the Invincibles was being held, to turn out his men and afford impartial protection to the parade along the line of march."

"I should like you to get a copy of that telegram," interposed the Chief.

We did so after the interview, and found that it read as follows:—

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1869—8:12 P. M.—To the Lieutenant of the Second District:—A Republican meeting will be held in your district to-night. The Invincibles will march through several of the streets. You must extend to them every protection and preserve order. Do your duty in the most impartial manner.

"By order of the Chief of Police."

"This order," resumed the Mayor, "was complied with; but the result was just as Mr. Truman had predicted. The presence of the police seemed to irritate very much the large crowd following the procession on the sidewalks. Cries of 'white hats,' and other similar expressions greeted them."

The Riot at Fifth and Chesnut Streets.

"But how about the riot itself?" we inquired.

"The Invincibles," said the Mayor, in response, "came back from the meeting to their headquarters very hurriedly—an hour sooner than they were expected. The Keystones, having broken their promise at the outset, again violated it, and having made a circuit by way of Green street, York avenue, and Fourth street, turned up Chesnut street, reaching the corner of Fifth about half-past 10 o'clock. A large crowd of men was gathered on the pavement in front of this office, and on Fifth street. There were cheers on one side and groans on the other. Nobody can tell who struck the first blow. But as the rear of the Keystones reached the west side of Fifth street, an altercation arose between a bystander and some one in the ranks. This was followed by shouts of 'Come on!' on both sides. Men poured up Fifth street from Library, the Keystones broke ranks and rushed down Chesnut, and the row commenced."

High Constable Clark's Official Account.

"But," we here inquired, "were there no officers still on duty at the Central Station?"

The Mayor here took up a lengthy manuscript and said:—"Let me read you the official report of High Constable Clark, who is one of our Republican officers, you must remember."

He read the document aloud at length, emphasizing and explaining certain portions as the reading progressed. After detailing his movements in following the procession of the Invincibles, in company with Sergeant Crout, High Constable Clark proceeds to give the following account of the disturbance as witnessed by him:—

"A few minutes after (arriving at Fifth and Chesnut streets, on the return, the time of which was half-past 10 o'clock), the Keystone Club came up Chesnut street, a large number of the Invincibles being on the corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets. The Keystone Club had nearly all passed when a disturbance took place in the rear of the column of the Keystone Club, then at the west side of the intersection of Fifth and Chesnut, and on making my way to the place I arrested Archer Potter in the act of inciting to riot and striking a member of the Invincible Club, who, at the time, was urging all parties to keep the peace and pass on. At that moment a general fight commenced, in which pistols were freely used, and stones and bricks thrown. At the time there were only Officers Kelsh, Burnes, Moore, Roberts, Crews, and myself present. *I thought that quiet had been restored.*"

"This," interposed the Mayor at this point, "was the reason why High Constable Clark did not at once telegraph to the district station houses for the assistance of the officers who were still on duty, awaiting orders. It seems that there were two different and distinct disturbances, and that, after the close of the first difficulty, the officers present thought there would be no further trouble, and hence did not think assistance necessary."

The Mayor then resumed Constable Clark's narrative:—

"I thought that quiet had been restored. But in this I was mistaken, as the riot broke out afresh, when I at once telegraphed for the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh district reserves, who were promptly on the ground. But the mob, having fired the transparency of the Invincibles, and broken several high's of glass in the windows of the building, had left. With the force on hand I dispersed the citizens, and reported to the Chief of Police at his residence."

This closed the official report of the disturbance, but the narrative of High Constable Clark proceeded to say:—

"On the route, in the early part of the evening, the scarcity of officers in the Third police district was remarkable."

"High Constable Clark," interrupted his Honor, "was not aware of the special order given by the Chief to the Lieutenant of the district, to detain his men at the station-house for special duty, and hence his remarking the scarcity of policemen on the streets. But the High Constable's report continues:—'In the Second police district the men appeared at their posts.' This was also in compliance with the special orders given to the men of that district, to which I have already called your attention."

"Itching for a Fight."

"Who, then, was responsible for the disturbance?" we here inquired. In answer to which the Mayor said:—

"The impressions of our officers as to the cause of the riot are these:—The Invincibles coming up to the corner of Chesnut street after they had disbanded, instead of returning to their homes, as they should have done, and the Keystones marching down to this locality, contrary to the promise they had given, made *both clubs responsible for the disturbance. Both were armed with revolvers, and evidently itching for a fight!*"

Our "Irish" Police.

Having at last disposed of the riot of last Friday night, we broached another subject.

"Your political opponents have abused your police force very much," we said, by way of suggestion.

"Yes," responded his Honor, "it has been abused most shockingly. But look at this census of the force which I have had taken"—holding forth a small slip of paper, covered with figures. "Out of 805 men, 397, *or nearly one half, come from the army and navy!* All these, to start with, are honorably discharged soldiers and sailors—a better proportion than was ever known in any other administration in this vicinity. And just look at the table of their nativities."

We noted it down, as follows:—

Born in United States	465
" Ireland	269
" Germany	45
" England	11
" France	6
" Holland	2
" Canada	2
" Denmark	2
" Scotland	1
" Switzerland	1
" at Gibraltar	1
Total	805

"Now," resumed his Honor, a triumphant smile lighting up his genial face—"now, what do you think of that collection? There's the Irish police force which everybody has been abusing so much. More than a majority of them, as you see, are native born. Now, ain't that funny? I must say that I've been greatly amused at it. I've been charged with having an entirely Irish force. The truth only shows how easily a mistaken public sentiment can be manufactured. While the Irish members of the force are as good as any of the rest of them, they stand in the minority."

No Time to Read the Partisan Press.

At this point, we inquired of his Honor:—"Have you read the editorial comments of the party papers opposed to your administration recently? Yesterday and to-day some of them have been rather severe on you and your police."

With a shrug of the shoulders, which betokened a mixture of impatience and disgust, his Honor responded:—

"No! I have been too busy. My head is too full of the current business of the office to permit me to waste any time on such things."

The "Carnival of Crime."

"But," we exclaimed, "you have probably read Judge Ludlow's charge to the Grand Jury yesterday."

"Oh, yes!"

"The Judge declares that a carnival of crime is now raging in our midst. What do you think of that?"

"Crime," responded the Mayor, throwing himself back in his easy arm chair and assuming a look of great gravity:—"Crime seems to be epidemic just now all over the country. In Boston"—there was a slight tinge of malice in his Honor's voice as he cited the case of the great radical stronghold—"there were four murders in one day recently. The man is insane who would charge that to the police department. It is the duty of the police, as far as possible, to prevent crime; but they cannot alter the iniquity of men's hearts, nor prevent sudden ebullitions of passion, if"—after a short pause—"they happen to be absent at the time."

"But," we interposed, "it is alleged against your force that they are not successful in ferreting out the perpetrators of crime."

"There has not been a single case of murder, to my present recollection, since I entered upon my public duties, in which I have not had occasion to commend my officers for their vigilance and industry in ferreting out the perpetrator. Not one has yet escaped them!"

The Brooks Case.

"How about the Brooks case?" we inquired. (At the time of the conversation herein recorded, the capture of Mr. Brooks' assailants had not been announced to the public.)

With evident satisfaction, his Honor responded:—"Not even the assassins of Brooks have escaped. They are to-day locked up—where, I don't feel myself warranted in saying to the public just yet; and the chances are that they will be in the penitentiary within two weeks. They are actually arrested and now under duress, and it is all attributable to the vigilance and attention of my officers, and those with whom they have been in constant communication ever since the affair."

"And the Greatest of these Three Is Charity."

At this point his Honor warmed up, and without pausing for any further queries, exclaimed:—

"In the discharge of my duty I care nothing about politics. When I forfeit my self-respect in the manly discharge of the obligations resting upon me, the people may point at me, and I will feel that I deserve it—but not till then. Here let me say to you that this uncharitable and uncalled-for commentary upon the police force is calculated to injure the public interests. As you know, where officers are condemned without a hearing, and unjustly so, their energies are dampened; it makes them flag in the discharge of their duty, and the city loses, to the same degree, that protection which it has the right to expect.

Getting Ready for Election Day.

The Mayor having came to a pause, we inquired about his arrangements in view of the approaching election.

"Every night," he responded, "between now and then there will be extra details of the force, the men being on double duty. I hope on election day to make such arrangements as will ensure the preservation of the peace in every quarter, and enable every citizen to exercise his prerogative without the slightest interference or intimidation. I shall be here the entire day and night, and shall take care to protect the public buildings with all the means at my command. I shall see to the comfort and accommodation of the newspaper offices, and shall have details ready at convenient places, to prevent disturbances wherever they may happen, as far as possible. You can help me by inviting a public sentiment to a sensible and quiet observance of election day."

The Mayor's Good Intentions.

"I mean," continued his Honor, "to make this force a good one, a credit to the city and to myself; but I must have a public sentiment to assist me in making it such. To this end some of the newspapers are fairly contributing; others, I am sorry to see, are not. I wish they would all give me their help, for the sake of the public interests; and I believe that, after the present political excitement has subsided, they will do so."

But the Mayor, as he uttered these latter words, bore upon his countenance the look of a man who was disturbed by a misgiving that he might, after all, become a victim of misplaced confidence.

A Parting Salutation to the Press.

As we arose to take our leave his Honor said:—"I invite a fair and candid criticism on the part of the press, but I cannot account for the continued attacks upon this office on the part of some of the papers, as I can't believe they arise from any personal motives."

And the interview was at an end.

PARAGUAY.

Particulars of the Defeat, Escape, and Flight of Lopez before the Allies.

Rio Janeiro (August 27) Cor. London Herald.

After writing my letter of the 23d instant I am forced to avail myself of the mail, per City of Brussels, on account of the important news since then received from the seat of war, which have realized the most sanguine hopes entertained on the sailing of the Guienne as to the prompt termination of this prolonged struggle.

I regret, however, that pressure of business and want of time do not allow me to give you a full account of the stirring news from Paraguay, published here from official sources and private letters from Greeks and Trojans confirming the happy event. I will, therefore, content myself by giving you, for the information of your readers, a *resume* of the official telegrams, which, as I have stated, are fully borne out by all sources of communication from Paraguay and the River Plate. Yesterday, in the House of Deputies, the Minister for the Navy Department announced having received a telegram, which was read to the House amid loud bravos, and the purport of which is as follows:—

"Brazilian Legation at Montevideo, August 19, transmitting another telegram from Minister Paranhos at Assumption, of the 15th.—To-day the new Paraguayan government was sworn in.

"On the 12th Count d'Eu obtained a splendid victory, storming and capturing the last so-called capital of Lopez. After this feat of arms, the young Prince was enthusiastically cheered on the field of battle by the whole army. The enemy lost above 1000 men, among which the commander of the place was found dead. The Brazilians have, however, to lament the loss of one of their most valiant generals, The brave Menna Barreto was twice wounded, and at last killed in front of his victorious column. Peribebuy having so fallen into the hands of all the Brazilians, they become masters of Lopez's archives and valuables. His Royal Highness did not rest here, but continued his advance, outflanking the enemy in order to cut off their rear. The trophies of this affair were eleven flags, sixteen guns of thirty-two pound and thirty-four pound. With the papers of Lopez were many in his own handwriting, and letters of Mrs. Lynch. Lopez's mother and one of his sisters, who were kept in the Dictator's camp as prisoners, were liberated by the victors, and by them kindly treated."

These two last paragraphs are from another official telegram.

After this, by the steamer Werneck, another despatch with news from Assumption, the 18th, was received, corroborating the above, and giving further details about the onward march of Count d'Eu:

"The enemy was in full flight after the great battle of the 12th, General Mitre, with his division, not having arrived in time at the appointed positions in order to follow Lopez. Count d'Eu, as soon as he suspected Lopez's escape, advanced in pursuit with two divisions of the army, and met the rugitives, commanded by Caraballo, at some distance from a place called Caagoatay. The prince immediately attacked and again routed them. Two thousand dead of the enemy remained on the field, and a great number of prisoners were made, the few remaining being forced to seek shelter in the surrounding woods. The Brazilians took fifteen more guns and a great quantity of war and private ammunition and baggage. The Prince continues on the wake of the fugitives. The whole of the mountain range round Assumpcion, which General McMahon gave out as impregnable, is now occupied by the allies after these two signal victories, and the whole of Paraguay, up to the Manduvira, is under their dominion. A great many more Paraguayans have now joined the allies, and among them many of their best families. The new Paraguayan Government declared, by two decrees, Lopez to be an outlaw and his followers traitors."

Finally, a fourth telegram from the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs corroborates the above news in every one of its items, and concludes, saying that "Lopez and the remnant of his adherents in their flight continue to be vigorously pursued; that his army and the war are now both at an end; that there is hope of capturing Lopez."

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 130¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 119¾; do. 1864, do., 119; do. 1865, do., 119½; do. do., new, 117½; do. 1867, 117¾; do. 1868, do., 117¾; 10-40s, 108⅝. Virginia 6s, new, 52; Missouri 6s, 86; Canton Company, 50½; Cumberland preferred, 25; New York Central, 178; Erie, 34½; Reading, 97½; Hudson River, 161; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Chicago and Rock Island, 106¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185¾; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Disasters in South America—Terrible Earthquakes in Peru and Along the Pacific Coast—Another Great Railroad Project—Damages by the Freshet in this State.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Terrible Earthquake in Peru—The Hills Toppling—Vessels Tossed About and the People Fleeing from the Coast.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—By the Pacific mail steamer Alaska, which arrived here this A. M., we have news of a terrible earthquake which occurred in Peru on August 24. The earthquake was felt by the Pacific Navigation Company's steamer Pila, at a short distance from Callao, while on her passage from Panama. The vessel was severely rocked about, the passengers being unable to keep their feet, and the safe and other articles in the officers' rooms were thrown down and scattered. On the shore the hilltops were observed toppling and falling in vast masses. Along the coast the people were fleeing to the interior and removing their goods with them. Great excitement and fear prevail and many people are preparing to leave, supposing that Aspinwall will be destroyed.

FROM THE STATE.

Results of the Freshet near Pottsville—Railroads Submerged, Collieries Flooded, Coal Transportation Suspended, and Canal Banks Broken.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

POTTSVILLE, Oct. 6.—The effects of the great rain were not so severely felt in this section as some other portions of the coal regions. The principal damage has been to the Little Schuylkill Railroad, which has been very badly washed in several places, and seven bridges carried away. It will take two or three weeks to put it in perfect repair. For the present all coal transportation must be suspended.

But little damage has been done to navigation. A few slight washes in the canal, which will be repaired at an expense of five or six hundred dollars, is all that has been heard of.

Considerable damage has been done in the mines. A large number of collieries are flooded, and some of them filled, drowning all the mules. Among these is Repplier's colliery at Newcastle.

The Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville Road sustained but slight damage, and trains are running regularly to-day.

The Damage to the Lehigh Railroad and Canal

The President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company has received the following despatch.

MAUCH CHUNK, Oct. 6th, 1869—E. W. Clark: Mr. Leisenring and myself estimate the damage to the Railroad and Lehigh Canal at seventy-five thousand dollars. Not a bridge or dam gone. Will report further to-day.

M. COHEN.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Last Exhibition Game of the "Red Stockings."

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 6.—The Red Stockings appeared in an exhibition game yesterday previous to taking leave of the hospitable people of the Pacific coast. For this occasion the nine were divided under the captainey of Harry Wright and Brainard respectively, the two sides being filled by players picked from the clubs here. A very interesting game was the result, terminating in favor of Harry Wright's side by a score of 20 to 7.

It is believed that the prophecy that the whole coast would be submerged early in October will come true.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Damage by the Flood—Bank Litigation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—The damage by the flood on the Western Maryland Railroad proves very severe, nearly all the bridges and the culverts above Westminster being injured or washed away.

The case of Joseph B. Stewart, in the United States District Court, against the National Union, National Exchange, and National Mechanics' Banks in Baltimore, involving large amounts of money through the Bain failure, was concluded yesterday, and Judge Giles is preparing his opinion. It is highly important.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Southern Commercial Convention Delegates—New Railroad Project.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 5.—The Norfolk Board of Trade on Saturday selected W. D. Reynolds and Asa Briggs as delegates to the Commercial Convention to be held at Louisville on the 14th inst. They will urge the immediate completion of the line of railroad from Louisville to Norfolk, either by Cumberland Gap and Bristol, or some other feasible route, in order to secure the immense amount of freight now shipped by more northerly routes to the sea.

There is only about one hundred miles of road to build in order to make this connection, and it is hoped that the convention will take some definite action in the matter, and not confine themselves entirely to talk. Norfolk claims to be the best harbor on the coast, with a harbor always open, and if this connection is made, her commerce will increase an hundred fold. This route fully established, a line of steamers to Liverpool will follow, and Norfolk will soon regain her former prestige lost during the war.

Transatlantic Cotton Transports.

There is a line of steamers from Galveston to Liverpool, which runs during the cotton season, stopping at Norfolk to take in coal and complete their cargoes. This line takes away a large amount of cotton from Norfolk, but the great bulk has to be sent to New York, and reshipped there for Liverpool.

Arrival of a Steam Frigate.

The U. S. steamer Lancaster, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Lanman, has arrived in the Roads from Norfolk, and is at the buoy adjusting her compasses. She goes to Annapolis to complete her complement of men, and will then proceed to the South Atlantic squadron, of which she is the flag-ship.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	177¾	Pacific Mail Steam.	68
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	33¾	West. Union Tele.	36¼
Ph. and Res. R.	96¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.	69¾
Mich. S.R.	86¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	83¼
Clev. and Pitts. R.	93	Adams Express	53
Chi. and N. W. com.	73¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	20
Chi. and N. W. pref.	85¾	United States	54
Chi. and R. I. R.	105½	Gold	130⅝
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	85	Market firm.	

FROM EUROPE.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 6—11 A. M.—Consols 93¼ for account. American securities quiet; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 84¼; of 1867, 83. Stocks steady.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 6—1 P. M.—Consols, 93¼@93⅜. American securities quiet but steady; Five-twenties of 1862, 84¼; 1865, old, 84.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The Bourse is steady. Rentes, 71f. 20c.

HAVRE, Oct. 6.—Cotton opens firm for both; on the spot, 143f.; afloat, 139f.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1869.

Our local money market during the current week has been in an exceptional state, and it is not without difficulty that its course or status on any given day is described. The want of harmony between the supply and demand, the influence of abrupt and violent fluctuations brought about by unprincipled disturbers, and the irregularity in the demand for money, consequent upon the unsteady condition of stock markets, all tend to give a chaotic configuration to the money surface wherever these conditions exist.

In our city, though less fluctuating than most other Eastern centres, it has been difficult to give the market valuation of money. In some sources loans on call may be had at 6 per cent. on Governments, but on good stock collaterals, with ample margin to cover all possible contingencies, money cannot be had at less than ten per cent.! Again, personal considerations have great weight, especially at the banks, and through these influences the same securities depreciate in value 2 per cent. by being offered through the hands of strangers.

In discounts the same anomalies appear everywhere, and the character of paper offered is of less account to lenders than the poverty of the applicant, if it is only within the category of "safe" security. Under these circumstances, it seems useless to attempt to enlighten the public as to the current rates for loans and discounts.

Gold is quiet and steady, opening at 130, and selling at noon at a slight advance on that figure. The tendency of the market is upward.

United States securities continue quiet in our market, but prices are rather steady so far.

The stock market was active this morning, and prices were well sustained. State loans were neglected. City sixes were steady at 100¾ for the new issues. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 95¾.

Reading Railroad was in good demand at a further advance, selling at 48¼@48·31 cash, and 48¾ b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 56¾; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28¾; 120¾ for Camden and Amboy; 69 for Norristown; 37¾ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

In Canal stocks the only change was in Lehigh Navigation, which declined, and selling at 34¾.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks no sales were reported.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R.....b5&1. 48¼

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	100¾	200 sh Read R	s.c. 48·31
$2000 Pa & N Y Cl 7s	90¾	200 do	s.b15. 48¼
$2000 Phila & E 7s	s 83	100 do	s.s5wn&s. 48·31
$2000 Leh V R n bs		100 do	b15. 48¾
	cp. 94	100 do	s.830wn. 48·31
50 sh Penna R	56¾	100 do	c. 48·31
25 do	s5. 56¾	200 do	s. 48¾
8 do	c. 56¾	100 do	b10. 48¾
4 do	56¾	100 do	s60wn. 48¾
80 do	s. 56¾	200 do	b5&1. 48¾
175 sh O C & A R	38	100 do	b10. 48¾
200 sh Leh Stk	b30. 35	100 do	s30wn. 48¾
200 do	s. 34¾	100 do	b5&1. 48¾
200 do	s.b60. 35	100 do	s60wn. 48¾
200 do	s. 34¾	100 do	48¾
100 do	34¾	300 do	b5&1. 48¾
100 sh Read R	48¾	200 do	s.c. 48·44
300 do	s.c. 48¾	100 do	Sat&1. 48¾
1300 do	s.b20. 48¾	100 do	s60wn. 48¾
200 do	48·31	100 do	s30wn. 48·44
300 do	s.b20. 48¼	100 do	48·44
200 do	s. 48·31	400 do	s. 48·44
100 do	c. 48·31	100 do	rgr. 48·44
100 do	s5wn&1. 48·31	300 do	b5&1. 48¾

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119@119½; 5-20s of 1862, 119¾@119¾; do., 1864, 119@119¾; do., 1865, 119¼@119⅝; do., July, 1865, 117⅞@117¾; do. do., 1867, 117⅝@117⅞; do., 1868, 117⅝@117¾; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; 6s, 107¾@108¼; Gold, 130.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	130	10·45 A. M.	130¼
10·02 "	129⅞	10 50 "	130¾
10·05 "	130	11·00 "	130¾
10·15 "	129⅞	11·10 "	130¼
10·16 "	130	11·15 "	130¾
10·17 "	129⅞	12·17 P. M.	130¾
10·18 "	130		

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending October 2, 1869.....$26,817·48

Previous in 1869.....430,076·41

Total in 1869.....$506,893·89

To same period in 1868.....447,128·79

Increase in 1869.....$59,765·10

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6—The Flour market remains quiet, there being very little demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 1500 barrels, in lots, at $5·50@5·75 for superfine; $5·75@6·25 for extras; $6·50@7·50 for Northwestern extra family; $6·50@7 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·75@7·50 for Ohio do. do.; and $7·75@9·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $6·37½ per barrel. 1000 bushels Caloric Corn Meal sold on private terms.

The Wheat market continues very dull and prices favor buyers. Sales of 3000 bushels Western red at $1·40@1·43, and 3500 bushels Indiana white at $1·46@1·50. Rye is steady, with sales of 1000 bushels Western at $1·10. Corn is but little sought after; sales of 400 bushels yellow at $1·05@1·10, and 3000 bushels Western mixed at $1@1·02. Oats are without change; sales of 3000 bushels Western at 60@62½c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $39 per ton.

Seeds—Cloversead ranges from $7·50@7·75 per bushels, and Timothy from $4·25@4·26. Flaxseed; sales at $2·55.

Whisky is scarce and firm at $1·25 per gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Arrived, steamship Iowa, from Glasgow.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 6.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....50 | 11 A. M.....61 | 2 P. M.....64

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr A. M. Chadwick, Coane, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Centipede, Magee, from Salem.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Twin Acworth, Wneatley, 11 days from Norfolk, Va., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr J. S. Brogdon, Newcomb, 6 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, 15 days from Norfolk, Va., with shingles to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Mary Stowe, Rankin, 14 days from Charleston, S. C., with phosphate to Baugh & Sons.

Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, 5 days from Boston, with bones to Tiers & Co.

Schr R. Vaux, Whittaker, from Boston.

Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, from Boston.

Schr Annie Magee, Smith, from Boston.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Jackaway, from Boston.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 5.—Only two barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 5.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

Sarah Hummel; A. O. Buck; and American Boy, with coal for New York.

The barges Senator Wade; Dido; L. Royer; and Kate Westervelt, left Baltimore on the night of the 3d.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 6.—The barge San Jacinto, with guano for Baltimore, will leave this afternoon. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah at 6 A. M. to-day.

Barque Albert, Maxwell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Legborn 8th ult.

Brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, hence, remained at Sierra Leone 4th ult.

Schr H. T. Hedges was towed off the rocks in Hell Gate at 8 P. M. 3d inst., by tugboat Louis. The only damage sustained was the breaking of the centreboard.

Schr Alex. Young, Townsend, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 2d inst.

Schr L. J. Smith, Harvey, hence, at Dighton 1st inst.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Transactions in Government Bonds in New York—Custom House Frauds—Disaster and Litigation in the West.

FROM NEW YORK.

Custom House Drawback Frauds.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Henry Dickinson, the person charged by Whinster and Korn with having been concerned in the heavy drawback frauds in the New York Custom House, has come to this city from Connecticut, surrendered himself before Commissioner Shields, and given $10,000 bail to appear for trial.

The Government Bonds.

The feature of the street to-day is the movement in Government bonds. It is said that at the late decline in gold foreign holders threw large amounts of Governments on this market, which were bought up by a number of Boston capitalists, acting in concert with a large banking house of this city. These purchases are estimated at ten millions. Instead of being able to raise the price, these speculators now find a weak market and are endeavoring to bull it.

The Stock Market

is strong, with no marked change. Gold strong, 130¾ to 130¾, the bull movement in Governments having affected the market slightly.

Government Purchases.

At the Government purchase of bonds to-day the offerings were about nine millions at from 115·68 to 119·24. Awards not out.

Embargoed.

The embankment wall at the Yorkville cut of the Harlem Railroad gave way late last night, completely obstructing the roads. Trains were not able to get through till this afternoon.

The Hudson River Railroad.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Hudson River Railroad is clear, and trains are running as usual.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Cotton quiet; sales of 300 bales at 28c. Flour firmer; sales of 7500 barrels State at $5·60@6·70; Western, at $5·60@6·65; and Southern at $6·25@10·50. Wheat firmer, but quiet; sales of 31,000 bushels winter red at $1·43@1·45. Corn steady; sales of 38,000 bushels. Oats steady; sales of 24,000 bushels. Beef quiet. New Mess Pork, $31·25. Lard dull; steam, 17½@17¾c. Whisky dull at $1·19@1·20.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Alaska.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The steamship Alaska, from Aspinwall the 28th ult., arrived this morning, bringing only $18,000 in treasure from California.

Incendiaries.

The Isthmus news is dull. Five Italians had been arrested in Panama, charged with a plot to set the place on fire for the purpose of plunder.

Wrecked Sailors Rescued.

The Valparaiso papers of the 3d ult. state that the steamer Bio-Bio arrived there from Talcahuano with Captain Mayhew and part of the crew of the ship Dreadnought, which was lost July 4 on Cape Penas, near Terra del Fuego. The Dreadnought was bound from Liverpool for San Francisco, with a cargo of iron. The crew, thirty-four in number, lived seventeen days on shellfish, on Terra del Fuego, and were taken off by the Norwegian barque General Birch, whose captain, Amersden, treated them very kindly, and landed them at Talcahuano. Ten of them are in the hospital at Talcahuano from the effects of frost.

FROM THE WEST.

Burning of a Church.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—The colored church at Carondelet, below this city, was burned yesterday. Loss, $10,000; no insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Suit for Damages.

Suit has been brought in the United States District Court against ex-Governor Fletcher and Bacon Montgomery, by Mr. Berry, publisher of the *Freeman*, for personal violence in the destruction of his printing office in December, 1866, at the time Montgomery commanded the State militia at Lafayette. Berry claims $50,000 damages.

THE FLOOD.

No Serious Damage to the Lehigh Railroad.

The following, just received, will be read with interest:—

MAUCH CHUNK, Oct. 6.—E. W. Clark, President:—Our road has been but slightly damaged. We expect to pass passenger trains over the entire length to-morrow, and coal trains the day following. The canal has escaped remarkably. With a good force of men it can be repaired in fifteen to twenty days, at an expense not exceeding that stated in Mr. Cohen's despatch. J. LEISENRING.

The Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

All the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States being present, excepting Judge Field, they proceeded to business, and the argument of cases pending from the late adjournment was commenced.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—Cotton quiet but ste

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FINANCE AS A SCIENCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Of all its possessions, a nation's honor is the most essential, most precious, most easily squandered, most difficult of recovery. A free people, being at once party and final judge in a dispute as to the true scope and meaning of its pecuniary obligations, labors under a temptation to bend the requirements of justice to suit its own convenience from which the other judges are mercifully shielded. All iniquity is sweet in the mouth, though so bitter ever after; and twenty realize that to cheat the national creditors would justify an immediate reduction of taxes where one comprehends that the resulting loss of credit, of prestige, of honor, of power to command money in perilous emergencies calling for vast outlay, would immensely outweigh this advantage, rendering repudiation the worst speculation that ever rascality prompted. Were the United States now to save one thousand millions of dollars by paying off their debt in greenbacks, the resulting loss would so enormously outweigh the gain that history would marvel that credit was ever extended to a community of knaves who were such inconceivable fools.

We do not fear the outright, unqualified repudiator. His intentions are bad enough, and he may do great temporary harm; but the country will no more tolerate downright repudiation than murder, because it cannot afford to do so.

But how infinite, how ingenious are the devices of those who would lead our people blindfold into the abyss! We have just stumbled on a scheme artfully—that is, skulkingly—propounded, to reach the end by debasing our coinage to the level of our greenbacks, by enacting that two hundred grains of silver shall constitute a dollar instead of two hundred and eighty-five, which is the present legal standard. This, it is urged, would enable us to resume at once; whereas, it would only remove the obstacle to resumption interposed by those who are in debt, and want to pay as cheaply as may be.

The coin wherewith to redeem our outstanding demand-paper, whether bond or greenback, would not be provided by this debasement of the standard; on the contrary, months, if not years, would be required to produce it. The dodge would simply amount to a repudiation of two-sevenths of the face of all private debts that fall due or are paid after resumption. But the pressure to treat *public* creditors the same as private would be intense and formidable; and those who know how a dollar became equivalent to six shillings in New England, seven and sixpence in Pennsylvania, eight shillings in New York, etc., etc., might plausibly apprehend its success. Indeed, the "pound sterling"—which was originally a pound weight (Troy) of silver, but has been gradually reduced to less than a fourth of that amount, by the practices of bankrupt or knavish rulers—might well warn us to beware of the down-hill road that stretches in prospect before us.

But there are those who profess to condemn and even execrate repudiation who deprecate the purchase of bonds with the surplus funds in the Treasury. If they would condescend to tell us what they would have done that the laws do not forbid, we might better comprehend them. The Treasury is not at liberty to cancel and burn greenbacks; while the legal tender act expressly commands "the purchase or payment of one per centum" of the entire public debt annually. So much is beyond the rightful power of Congress, being embodied in a pledge made to the national creditors as an inducement to trust their country. Until that pledge has been made good to the last iota, we insist that the Government has no lawful discretion—it must purchase bonds with the coin collected for duties on imports. If Congress had not forbidden it to contract the currency by cancelling and destroying greenbacks, it might have done that; as it is, it can do just one thing, and that is, convert the surplus gold into bonds and thus stop the payment of interest. This it has been doing ever since Mr. Boutwell became Secretary; this we trust it will do, to the extent of one hundred millions per annum, so long as General Grant remains President. Should he be once re-elected, he will thus have wiped out a full third of the debt during his eight years' service as President; and, having done this, he might well afford to rest his fame as a civilian on that single fact. History could not fail to do him justice, while posterity would rise up to call him blessed.

HOW TO SECURE CHEAP COAL.

From the N. Y. Times.

The authoritative exposition of the ideas and purposes of the Miners' Union, which we published on Saturday, is of great interest, and of some value in determining the cause of the troubles in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, which, having become chronic, have resulted in a permanent and large advance in the price of coal. So much has been said on all sides of the questions in dispute, that little difficulty need now be experience in arriving at just conclusions, which will suggest a remedy for evils that are pressing heavily on the community.

The chief cause of the disorganization of the mining region is admitted to be over-production. The result of an over-supplied market was a decline in prices ruinous to small operators, who, paying heavy tolls to the Reading Railroad and other outlets from the Schuylkill and Lehigh districts, were unable to compete with the Lackawanna companies owning their lines of transportation and thus combining the profits of carriers and producers. From this unequal rivalry of capital sprung the long strike of the present season, and the miners, by whom and in whose interests it was ostensibly conducted, were really but the incidentals of a desperate struggle between clashing monetary interests. The Miners' Union, with its compact organization, was, perhaps, unconsciously the instrument of the small operators, and all its babble about "basis" and "restriction" was but a plea in bar against the corporations that were able from the mere brute power of money to control the trade and undersell their rivals. The plain fact was that unless the market was depleted the Lackawanna companies could keep prices low, and it is scarcely denied that the whole object of the agitation, which has not yet ceased, was to create an artificial scarcity, and by thus enhancing prices, enable the small operators to hold their own with the great corporations.

And this crime against consumers will undoubtedly be repeated whenever circumstances shall permit and exigencies require. Notwithstanding the boasts of the President of the Miners' Union, it is beyond the power of mining labor to compose the differences of mining capital, and there can be no permanent peace or continuous production in the anthracite fields until a balance of power is established between the warring millions, or one side or the other utterly crushed. The small operators must so combine as to compete on something like equal terms with the Lackawanna Companies. Above all, they must provide cheaper outlets, and cease to gorge the Reading Railroad with their profits.

The public insists that there shall be enduring pacification upon some basis of the coal region, so that the market shall cease to be the prey of speculators. With these great fields lying at the door the seaboard is entitled to cheap fuel. There is no good reason why coal should ever be more than $6 per ton in New York, but so long as the present agitation continues the excessive prices now extorted will be demanded and obtained. Looking upon the matter in its economical aspects, and ignoring the humanitarian, the public demand the application of any remedy that promises to be effectual. It is something to consumers that the miner shall be fairly paid, and the small operators saved from the maw of the anthracite Titans; but they are apt to consider cheap coal of more consequence. So if these operators cannot combine they must be swallowed by their rivals, and peace established by the absorption of the anthracite fields by the few great corporations. There would, of course, be an outcry about grinding monopolies; but we believe that cheap fuel would be the result. With so many millions invested the monopolies could only endure by the greatest possible production; and the market being kept overstocked, comparatively low prices would be the inevitable consequence.

We do not advocate this elevation of the great corporations; we would rather see a combination of the Schuylkill operators against them as better for the miners and equally good for the consumer. But we do demand in the public interest that the little games of last year and this shall not be repeated at the expense of the people.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR — LATEST FROM LOPEZ.

From the N. Y. Herald.

However diversified may be the opinions of people regarding the character of the President of the republic of Paraguay, there are few who will deny that he is a man of pluck and daring, fertile in resources and capable of great endurance. For over four years has he struggled against the formidable army of the allies operating against him, and the ability he has displayed, the bravery with which he has fought, and the strategy which he has invariably exhibited, entitle him to rank with the greatest heroes of modern days. Driven from his capital at Asuncion, beaten on the Parana river, routed at Ascurra and at Peribuby, and badly defeated at Curupaiti, he still lives to continue the fight and maintain the independence of the republic.

The latest accounts from the seat of war inform us that Lopez has strongly entrenched himself in the Grand Cordilleras. His position is described as being almost impregnable, and, from present appearances, here will he remain until his army is sufficiently strengthened to again take the field and assume the aggressive. On the other hand the announcement is made that dissensions have arisen in the allied army; and that the Argentines were preparing to dissolve their covenant with the Brazilians and depart for home.

If recent accounts prove true, that the allies are about to depart from Paraguay, leaving, however, a small force at Asuncion for the protection of the provisional government there, their operations for the last few years against Lopez will result in no advantages to them. The man who for so long a period could withstand disastrous defeats and sustain losses enough to strike dismay to the heart of one less brave and demoralize followers far less tenacious, and still exhibit as bold a front as ever, will not remain active long, and before many months pass it would not surprise us if, with his army recuperated, he came forth from his fastnesses in the mountains, regained his former positions, and compelled the provisional government at Asuncion—which only a short time since declared Lopez an outlaw—to flee before his victorious march.

If Lopez is the inhuman savage which he is by some represented to be, how is it that he is enabled to hold together his army, or how can it be explained that the people, even in many instances the women, rally around his standard? The allied armies have traversed triumphantly a large tract of Paraguay, and have offered great inducements to the people to engage with them in their efforts against Lopez; yet we find not more than five hundred Paragnayans are fighting with the Count d'Eu. Aside from the alleged brutality of Lopez, it is undeniable that the Paraguayan chief is making a brave fight against overwhelming odds for the maintenance of republican principles, and a fierce and stubborn resistance against the encroachments of the Brazilian monarchy. That European governments should stand aloof and appear unconcerned spectators of the progress of events in South America is apparent. Brazil alone, they think, can settle the question. But why the American republics should display the same degree of apathy it is hard to say. However, Lopez still lives. His position to-day is said to be safe. The fight is not yet ended, and how it will terminate is a question the future alone will determine.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

From the N. Y. World.

"The case of the gunboats is, no doubt, one of great difficulty to decide. We have not recognized the insurgents in Cuba as belligerents, and Spain can, if she is so minded, build vessels here for the preservation of peace in her own territories. If it be proved that the gunboats are designed for Cuba, we should have no right to stop them. But they are detained on complaint of the Peruvian Minister. A power with which we are at peace represents that a hostile fleet is being fitted out in our ports against her. What, then, is to be done?"—*New York Times.*

The *Times*, as it progresses in its examination of international obligations, sings a lower and lower note in respect to the detention of these gunboats. It was but a few weeks ago that our neighbor was positive that "flesh and blood" could not endure the release of these powerful instruments of coast defense. To-day, however, our neighbor is clear that, if the boats "are designed for Cuba, we have *no right* to stop them." But the assertion of the Peruvian Minister, that they are intended by Spain to cruise and commit hostilities against that republic, puzzles and confounds the New York organ of the administration. In its agony of doubt, it exclaims:—"What, then, is to be done?"

To persons aspiring to only an average degree of sense, the answer seems obvious. Grant seized these boats, six or eight weeks ago, on the *ipse dixit* of the Peruvian Minister. Not an iota or scintilla of evidence to sustain the allegation of the Minister was laid before the President as to the destination of the gunboats. The mere breath of the Peruvian representative embargoed the property. On the other hand, the Spanish officer who contracted for the building of the boats and their armament and the Spanish Minister declare that the boats were built for coast use in Cuba, are fitted for nothing else, and will be employed for nothing else.

Upon this state of facts, President Grant has but to send for his good friend, the Peruvian Minister, and ask him for *the proof* of the truth of his assertions. If he fails to furnish it, there is an end of the matter. If he offers evidence which seems to sustain his averments, then Grant has but to turn the whole subject over to District Attorney Pierrepont, directing him to libel the boats in court, on the allegations of the Peruvian Minister, and let the judiciary decide according to the law and facts.

The truth is that Grant seized these gunboats on the idea that political capital for himself was to be made out of the act, and Judge Pierrepont tried to emphasize the result at Syracuse last week. But the movement fell flat because the public saw the trick.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO ELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

In about one week elections take place in Pennsylvania and Ohio. They are the most important of all the elections which occur in October, for the results will indicate something as to the drift of political affairs. The September elections meant nothing. Everybody knew that California would go Democratic, and that Vermont and Maine would go Republican; but doubt hangs over the result in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and both States are being contested with a good deal of warmth. If Packer and Pendleton, the Democratic candidates for Governor, are chosen, it will throw a dark cloud over the future prospects of the Republican cause. If, on the contrary, both are defeated, it will show that the Democrats have not tact enough to take advantage of the demoralization diffused through the Republican ranks by the blunders of Grant's administration. Besides, the failure of Pendleton to carry Ohio now, would be a blow to his Presidential aspirations for 1872 from which he would not be likely to recover.

Fully appreciating the importance of the current canvass, both parties in these two great central States are doing their utmost for success. Each State is alive with mass meetings and stump speeches, and the result is looked for with keen solicitude by politicians all over the Union.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 206½ WALNUT Street.
Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 393, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to Clinton G. Stees, dated July 18, 1865, has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1869. 9 24 tf

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes.
10 4 11t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1869.
An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held, agreeably to charter, at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 4 next, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
9 20 14t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—This popular Company is desirous of obtaining the services of several first-class AGENTS for this city and vicinity. Also, a first-class General Agent for Western Pennsylvania. Office, No. 112 South FOURTH street. 10 4 3t*

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000 000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
9 25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 212 South FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, October 2, 1869.
The warrants for the pay of Canvassers of the respective Election Divisions of the city will be drawn on TUESDAY, the 5th of October, from the First to the Fourteenth wards, inclusive, and on WEDNESDAY from the Fifteenth to the Twenty-eighth ward, inclusive.
By order of the City Commissioners
PHILIP H. LUTTS, Clerk.
10 4 3t

THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 230 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1869.
THE OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY pays its Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. TO-DAY, at the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Office, No. 230 WALNUT Street. The Earnings of the Road:—For the last quarter, $445,000; for the last month, $174,300; and for the last week, $38,200. 10 1 6t*

CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 23 lm

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS.—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.
Magnificent stock of the best Pianos of various manufacturers at lowest prices. Establishment of the One-price system, and Immense Reduction in Prices. The Finest Pianos in the market.
CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS.
MARSCHALL & MITTAUER'S PIANOS.
IHNE & SON'S PIANOS. NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
WILLIAM H. DUTTON,
9 7 1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES,
9 22 tf Secretary and Treasurer.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NINTH Street, above Chesnut, Philadelphia.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH SESSION, 1869-70.
The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 11, and continue until the first of March. Fee for the full course, $140.
R. E. ROGERS, M. D.,
10 4 6t Dean Medical Faculty.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 9 25

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtj10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wt J 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 29*

JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nuova (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.
DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz:—

WEDNESDAY, October 6.
Titusville—Governor J. W. Geary.
New Castle—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq., Hon. John Allison.
Catawissa—Captain G. W. Curry, Hon. James A. Briggs.
Harrison City—Hon. William Williams, General William Blakely, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Warren—Hon. J. H. Ela, Hon. J. H. Sypher.
Norristown—Major A. R. Calhoun, Capt. A. W. Norris.

THURSDAY, October 7.
Mercer—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Kittanning—Hon. G. A. Grow, Hon. J. H. Sypher.
Berwick—Captain G. W. Curry.
Irwin's Station—General John L. Swift, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Lewisburg—Hon. James Pollock, General Joshua T. Owen.
Gettysburg—Major A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Tock Haven—Hon. J. H. Ela.
Huntingdon—Daniel Kalbfus, Hon. T. J. Bigham.
Williamsport—Hon. James A. Briggs.
Mount Joy—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey.
White Horse, Delaware county—J. W. Bear, Esq., T. V. Cooper, Esq.
Marcus Hook, Delaware county—Hon. J. M. Broomall, J. T. Coates, M. D.

FRIDAY, October 8.
Meadville—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Tyrone—Hon. T. J. Bigham, Daniel Kalbfus, Esq.
Millville—Captain G. W. Curry.
Sunbury—Hon. James Pollock.
Bellfonte—Hon. J. H. Ela.
Columbia—Hon. John W. Forney.
Chambersburg—Major A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Hollidaysburg—General John L. Swift.
Franklin—Hon. J. H. Sypher, Colonel H. C. Alleman.
Carlisle—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey.

SATURDAY, October 9.
Erie—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott.
Corry—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Shamokin—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, James W. M. Newlin, Esq.
Lebanon—Hon. James Pollock.
Freeburg, Snyder county—Hon. J. H. Ela, A. H. Chase, Esq.
Albion, Erie county—H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Jamestown—Hon. John Allison.
McAllisterville—Hon. T. J. Bigham.
Mifflin (Evening)—Hon. T. J. Bigham.
Latrobe—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Ephrata—Major A. R. Calnoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Saltsburg—General John L. Swift.
Clarion—Hon. J. H. Sypher, Colonel H. C. Alleman.
Phoenixville, Daniel Kalbfus, Esq.
Reading—Benjamin Haywood, Esq.
Upper Darby, Delaware county—Hon. W. Townsend, Hon. J. M. Broomall.
Sunbury—Hon. James A. Briggs, Captain G. W. Curry.
Chester—T. V. Cooper.

MONDAY, October 11.
Danville, Montour county—Gov. J. W. Geary.
Harrisburg—Hon. James Pollock.
Mount Pleasant—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Winfield, Union county—Hon. J. H. Ela, A. H. Chase, Esq.
Selin's Grove—Hon. James A. Briggs.
Scranton—Major A. R. Calhoun, Captain G. W. Curry.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, W. J. W. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries.
9 28

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, FIFTH and LIBRARY Streets,
OCTOBER 5, 1869.
ORDER No. 7.
I. Members will assemble at Depot, Ninth and Green streets,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1869,
to proceed to NORRISTOWN. Cars leave at 7 o'clock P. M., sharp.
II. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the Hall on Wednesday.
By order of
GEORGE TRUMAN, JR.,
Chief Marshal.
JOSEPH K. McCAMMON, CALEB B. KIMBER, } Ass't Marshals.
10 5 2t

FIFTEENTH WARD.—INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.
For Select Council—BENJAMIN F. GLENN.
For Common Council—CHARLES D. SUPPLEE.
Nominated at Ward Meeting. 10 2 2t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf1

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Uie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2½ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking photographs of country seats, in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 9 17 lm

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmwf No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	53,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,200 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,600 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25
Cost, $1,093,604 25.	
Real Estate	26,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	323,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3166. Estimated value	1,813 0
Cash in bank $116,150 08	
Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
	$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer Mcllvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson, Jr., John R. Brown, James Aertsen.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$126,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. K. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.
In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware,
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,379 23.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. H. Mahony, John T. Lewis, Willism S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 26

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Assets.....Capital, $500,000. $2,339,009
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite

The Philadelphia Library. No. 3.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

Living institutions are best managed by living men; but there is a strong propensity in old men, especially those who are childless, to attempt, in their last wills, to regulate the march of events long after they have bidden farewell to earth. It is one of the weaknesses of age, and Dr. James Rush's will exhibits strong marks of it. He lays down a number of "conditions, restrictions, and directions" relating to the new combined library, cemetery, and publication office. One of them is the following:—

"Fifth. I do not wish that any work should be excluded from the library on account of its difference from the ordinary or conventional opinions on the subjects of science, government, theology, morals, or medicine, provided it contains neither ribaldry nor indecency."

In carrying this condition or direction into effect, the directors of the library should be obliged to place upon their shelves the writings of atheists, denying the existence of a God, for a belief in His existence is an ordinary opinion; works advocating polygamy and free-love, for a preference for lawful matrimony is an ordinary opinion—provided only that these atheistical and licencious books contain neither ribaldry or indecency, which may easily be managed. Who would like to send a young person to a library conducted on such a plan as this? It would become a very cesspool of literature.

The committee appointed at or after the meeting in June has published its report. It is a compromise report, proposing to accept the legacy in words, and to get rid, in great part, of the condition as to the location of the library prescribed by Dr. James Rush, and which his most estimable executor proposes, very properly, to carry out. The Philadelphia Library is to be, like Sir Boyle Roche's bird, "in two places at once." This, I think, neither satisfies the directions of the will nor the wishes of the shareholders. Suppose one of us calls at the present building for a book, he may be told that the library owns such a work, but that it is a mile and a half off at the cemetery and publication house. By the aid of the street cars he can reach that point in about half an hour, if he can spare the time.

The usefulness of the library would be greatly impaired by any such arrangement. Let us squarely come up to the point to be decided, and either reject or accept the legacy, clogged with the removal of all our books to so inconvenient a location as Broad and Christian streets. This is what Dr. James Rush expected us to do, and this is what we are bound to do. W. D.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At the session of the Philadelphia Library Company, held yesterday afternoon, with reference to the acceptance of the Rush bequest, Mr. Fraley offered the following resolution:—*Resolved*, That a vote of the stockholders be taken upon each of the resolutions offered in the committee's report and upon the amendment offered by Mr. Phillips, separately, on this day two weeks, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., the vote to be recorded by two tellers appointed by the chair, and that due notice of the vote be given in all the newspapers. Carried. Mr. Fraley moved that when the meeting adjourns, it adjourns to meet on the Thursday following the day of taking the vote, at 12 o'clock, noon, to receive the report of the tellers. Agreed to.

—Daniel Thompson, better known as "Blacksmith Dan," has been arrested in St. Louis. Information to this effect was received by the Mayor yesterday. "Blacksmith Dan," it will be remembered, was captured in this city some months since, for the attempted larceny of silk from a store in Market street, and was committed for trial. He was not long incarcerated within the walls of Moyamensing, for a kind friend appeared before the magistrate who had heard the case, and was accepted as bail for Dan's presence in Court when desired. The prisoner, on gaining his freedom, at once left the city. He will be brought to this city.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 130¼.

—The result of the Connecticut election favors the Democracy.

—The fair of the Doylestown Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute opened at that place yesterday.

—The Cincinnati Base Ball Club ("Red Stockings") were banqueted at San Francisco yesterday.

—Last night a suicide was committed in the house celebrated as the scene of the murder of Dr. Burdell.

—A rumor that Judge Pierrepont was about to resign the United States District Attorneyship of New York is denied.

—A man named McClellan, of this State was killed at Charlotteville, Va., yesterday, by trying to jump on a passing train.

—The apprehension that the Spanish authorities at Havana would interfere with the United States mails from Cuba is unfounded.

—A new Commandery of Knights Templar, to be called St. John's, No. 9, of Elizabeth, N. J., was instituted in that city yesterday.

—One Hoppensack, on Monday night, in New York, killed Jacob Schneider, of whose intimacy with Mrs. Hoppensack he was jealous.

—The Blackfeet Indians, a year ago, murdered three wagon loads of emigrants near the British mines of Columbia. Their skeletons were found recently.

Foreign Affairs.

—Napoleon will soon go to Compeigne.

—A band of Republicans have been beaten at Murcia.

—The land lines connecting with the English cable on this side are down, hence the meagreness of the foreign news.

—The Cortes last night were still discussing the bill suspending the civil rights of citizens during the late insurrection.

—The Spanish town of Reus, which had declared for the Republic a few days ago, has been brought back into the monarchy by the national troops.

REPUBLICANISM.

A Mass Meeting of Republicans.

An immense meeting of Republicans was held last evening in front of the Union League House. The building was illuminated, and a fine display of fireworks was made during the evening. Mr. Gibbons, who called the meeting to order, nominated Hon. William Strong as the President. Before introducing Mr. Strong, Mr. Gibbons stated that Hon. George S. Boutwell was unable to be present on this occasion, but would be in the city and address the people on Saturday evening next, if it was deemed advisable.

Hon. Wm. Strong, the President, excused himself from discussing the great questions before the country, as he was not sufficient for the occasion. We can have no confidence in the administration of our civil affairs unless we take care to select the best men for the offices to be filled. We are to determine the best men by looking back and seeing what they have been in the past. Nothing can be more secure than a well-spent life. If a man has been true to the honor of his country and true to the union of the country in the past, we may expect him to be true in the future. Such a man is presented for your suffrages on Tuesday next. Whatever may be said of his competitor, we know that Governor Geary has been true to the country, and has bared his breast to the enemies of his country. (Cheers.) And we may be assured that in the future, come what may, he will be true to the country. He is not unfamiliar with civil affairs. His three years' administration will compare favorably with any previous one. More has been done by his administration to check the abuse of special legislation than ever before, and our State debt has been reduced. In the light of these facts, how strong is the appeal to us to support the man who was true in the past and upon whom we can rely in the future! We have also a Supreme Court Judge to elect. This is an important duty. Every judge upon that bench should be of the highest order of intellect and of the strictest integrity. If a mistake be made by a judge of the Supreme Court, it is one of the most permanent injuries under our political system. Decisions, although erroneous, are binding upon persons and property, and therefore the election of a good judge is of more importance than the election of a Governor. Of both the candidates he said, with pleasure, that they were of unblemished character. Mr. Pershing is an untried man, and there are questions coming before the Supreme Court with which he can have no practical acquaintance. He has no judicial knowledge, and on his election it can only be said that the people are trying an experiment. The people of this Commonwealth cannot afford to try experiments in the selection of a judge. Judge Williams is no untried man. We know what he was in the past, and can judge of him for the future. It has been charged by the Democrats that Judge Williams sympathized with repudiation. He could assert this to be unfounded. He knew this to be the fact, because of his intercourse with Judge Williams at the time of this dispute. (Cheers.) In regard to national politics, it should be understood that the success of the Democratic party would be considered a rebuke to General Grant's administration. In view of what the administration has done towards restoring peace and reducing the debt, he was sure that no man would be ready to vote for the Democratic ticket.

Hon. A. J. Herr, of Dauphin county, was the next speaker. The issues of to-day have been evolved from the condition of affairs at the organization of the country; these issues have at times been covered by compromises, but the American ideas of the rights of man at last prevailed. The Republican party saved the country. It came into power with a bankrupt treasury, but, with a sublime confidence in the people, it filled the national coffers with millions of treasure. In the darkest hour of the nation's distress the party never lost courage, and finally it burst the chains of four millions of men. If the Republican party had no other record than this, it would pass into history blessed by all who love justice, truth, and equity. (Cheers.) When complaint is made of the debt, it should not be forgotten that the Democratic party was responsible for the war and the debt is its consequence. The Republican party, faithful in the camp, has proven to be faithful in the Cabinet. Within six months the Republican party has paid fifty millions of the debt, and has fostered and encouraged American commerce and industry. Pennsylvania should not fail to do her duty on Tuesday next. If this State moves out of the line, we lose all that has been gained in the past. If we lose the State, our opponents gain courage and our friends lose confidence. If the Democratic party is successful, there will be a new apportionment in the State, in order to secure control in Congress, and that means repudiation. John W. Geary commends himself by his past record to the confidence and support of every loyal man in the Commonwealth. (Cheers.)

Hon. George Lear, of Bucks county, the next speaker, urged that so long as the Rebels and the Democrats do not repudiate the doctrines which led to the Rebellion, the party must be defeated. He reviewed the history of the Democratic party in the past, contending that they had done nothing to entitle them to be trusted at the coming election with power in Pennsylvania. Democracy has a foothold in this State; let our battle on Tuesday next be decisive, and put an end to this power.

Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, of Allegheny, General Thayer, of Nebraska, and others, addressed the meeting.

Sheriff's Sales.

Amongst other properties, on Monday evening, sold by the Sheriff, were the following for the prices named:—

Lot of ground, N. W. corner of Thirteenth street and Washington avenue, used as a coal yard, with one one-story brick building thereon erected, $1500.

Lot of ground and brick factory, S. W. corner of Fourth and Hackley streets, $1200.

Lot of ground, with fourteen houses thereon erected, on north side of Concord street, 150 feet west of Second, $6600.

Three-story house, on south side of Christian street, east from Sixteenth, 16 feet front by 78 deep, $1350.

Another on the same street and same dimensions, $1425; and another, $1450.

Three-story house and lot, on Sixteenth street, east side, south of Christian street, 16 feet front and 61 feet deep, $1050.

Property S. E. corner of Broad and Oxford streets, 48 feet front by 111 feet deep, $10,000.

Three-story house adjoining the last-named, $2000.

Lot of ground, with the two-and-a-half story stone mansion, with two-story back buildings and frame barn and lot of ground, on the northwesterly side of Walnut lane, at the distance of 260 feet 6 inches southwestwardly from Green street, containing in front on Walnut lane 140 feet, and in depth 338 feet, $14,000.

Lot of ground situate on the northwestwardly side of Walnut lane, extending southward from the main street in Germantown, beginning at the distance of 130 feet 3 inches southwestwardly from Green street, containing in front, on Walnut lane, 130 feet 3 inches, and extending in depth 338 feet, $2000.

Three-story house, and lot, west side of Second street, north from Canal, 16 by 100 feet, and three-story house on St. John street, near Canal, 16 by 84 feet, $6500.

Three-story house, and lot, east side of Fawn street, south of Jefferson, 15 by 46 feet, $1900.

Messuage, bake-house, and lot, Second street below German, 19 by 122 feet, $3250.

School Controllers.

A stated meeting of School Controllers was held yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Robert W. Downing appeared as Controller from the Fourteenth section, in place of Mr. Roberts, resigned.

The resignation of Mr. John A. Clark, of the Fifteenth section, was received.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, It having come to the knowledge of your committee that the study of German has been introduced into certain schools of the Fifth section, French and Elocution in schools of the Ninth section, and Elocution in the Fourteenth section.

Whereas, Certain schools of the Eighth and Twenty-sixth Sections having been closed for the holidays before the time of their vacation authorized by this Board, therefore,

Resolved, That hereafter the grade of any Grammar School in which studies not authorized by this Board shall be introduced, be reduced to that of a consolidated school.

Resolved, That hereafter the Committee on Accounts be and are hereby directed to deduct from the salaries of the teachers of such schools as close before the time of vacation a proportional amount of said salaries. Agreed to.

A communication was then read, asking that the Sectional Boards be authorized to make such changes in the time of the daily sessions of some of the primary schools, as will enable them to test the merits of the pantographic method of teaching—the design being to show that with the aid of this system pupils will make better progress if taught two hours in a day than they do make when taught five hours by the usual course of instruction.

The Chairman of the Committee on Revision of Studies submitted a long report, relating to the question of night schools, which ended with a recommendation that of the amount appropriated ($5000) $3500 be set apart for the establishment of a Polytechnic night school, at the Central High School building, for the benefit of mechanics.

A motion to recommit the whole matter to the committee, and instructing that body to report to a special meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 19th inst., was agreed to.

Mr. Freeborn made a verbal report upon the progress of the arrangements for the nutting festival, which comes off on Friday next, at Fairmount Park. He offered a resolution authorizing the schools to be closed on Friday, in order that teachers and scholars may participate in it. This passed.

Naval Prize Money.

The officers and men of the old West Gulf Squadron, under Admiral Farragut's command at the capture of New Orleans in 1862, will be glad to learn that there is a prospect of their obtaining at last their shares of prize money for the destruction of the Rebel fleet and the capture of Rebel vessels in the Mississippi river, during the assault upon New Orleans. Yesterday morning, in the Washington District Court, the various counsel representing the naval officers engaged in that enterprise appeared by appointment to discuss the cases heretofore brought in that court involving the right of the navy to head-money for the destruction of the Rebel fleet, and also to prize-money for the captures made at New Orleans.

General B. F. Butler, counsel for Admiral Farragut and the interests he represents; J. Hubley Ashton, counsel for Admiral Porter, representing the mortar flotilla and the vessels below Forts St. Philip and Jackson; Mr. Wilson, for Admiral Bailey; and Mr. Mills, for Commodore Bogge, argued the questions whether the whole fleet are entitled to share in the head-money, or the vessels separately destroying the Rebel vessels, and whether the Rebel land batteries should be computed in determining the relative strength of the Rebel vessels. The Court referred the case of head-money to a commissioner to take testimony and report. If the Rebel naval force should be held to be greater than the Federal force, by means of the land and other defenses near the forts, the navy will receive two hundred dollars for every man on the Rebel fleet. Otherwise, one hundred dollars.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6:01	MOON SETS	6:42
SUN SETS	5:35	HIGH WATER	2:46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. HOOD, C. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Sept. 11
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 17
Bremen	Havre	New York	Sept. 18
Tarsia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
England	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 22
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 22
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 24
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal	Sept. 25
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Sept. 25
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	Sept. 25
China	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 25
Hammonia	Havre	New York	Sept. 25

FOR EUROPE.

Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 6
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 6
Ohio	Baltimore	Bremen	Oct. 6
Malta	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Union	New York	Bremen	Oct. 7
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Bellona	New York	London	Oct. 9
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool, via Hal	Oct. 19
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 6
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 7
Eagle	New York	Havana, via Nas	Oct. 7
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 9
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 11
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 14
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Alta Vela, Reed, Wilmington, N. C., Warren & Gregg.

Brig M. Louise Miller, Leighton, Savannah, Audenried, Norton & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with indse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Caprera, Blanchard, 22 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Br. schr Adelia, Foote, 15 days from St. John, N.B., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.

Schr Helen M. Condon, Condon, 10 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Smith & Harris—vessel to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Benjamin Reed, Gregory, 6 days from Richmond, with granite to Richmond Granite Co.—vessel to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Diamond State, Insley, 3 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr E. H. Blocksom, Blocksom, 1 day from Dover, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Barque Masonic, from St. Mary's, Ga., for Philadelphia, was at the Breakwater on Monday evening. Reported by tug America.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Oct. 6.—Nine boats left here this morning, as follows:—

Fannie and Emily, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Union Forever, light.

Royal Arch, with flint, for Trenton.

Maggie, with wood, for Manayunk.

Rhododendron, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Wm. Fisher, with wood, for Manayunk.

Tiger, with lumber.

R. E. Hartman, with lumber to Trump & Son.

F. W. Levan, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.

We learn the tide-water canal has sustained some damage just below Wrightsville, which will make a stoppage in trade for three or four days.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Martha, Lewin, hence, at Flushing 22d ult. for Antwerp.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 3d inst.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, at Norfolk 3d inst. from Richmond.

Steamer Claymont, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 3d inst.

Steamers Mars, Grumley, and W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Maid of Glenwern, Thomas, for Philadelphia, remained at Colombo 21st Aug., loading.

Barque Wm. Fisher, Birney, hence, at Havre 21st ult.

Barque Nor, Reymert, hence, at Stettin 17th ult.

Barque Satellite, Turner, sailed from Belfast 21st ult. for Ardrossan, to load for Philadelphia.

Barquentine White Cloud, Freeman, hence, at Salem 2d instant.

Brig Birchard & Torrey, Pritchard, hence, at Salem 2d instant.

Brig Forest State, Shute, hence, at Bangor 30th ult.

Brig Ernestine, Knight, hence, at Liverpool 21st ult.

Brig Hattie B. Daggett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 2d inst.

Schr Minnesota, Phinney, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 1st inst.

Schr Paugussett, Waples, hence, at Washington, D. C., 4th inst.

Schrs J. Martin, Baker, and Isaac Rich, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 2d inst.

Schrs Fred Spofford, Turner; Dirige, Snow; and S. C. Tyler, Steelman, hence, at Boston 3d inst.

Schr Jesse B. Allen, Case, hence, at Nantucket 29th ultimo.

Schr Charles Cooper, Nixon, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 29th ult.

Schrs Hunterdon, Shaner, hence, and Edward Ewing, Ireland, from Trenton, at New Haven 3d inst.

Schr Sarah A. Reed, Reed, hence, at Marblehead 27th ult. and sailed 30th for Lewis.

Schrs Mary J. Fisher, Lawrence; Westmoreland, Rice; Anne Leland, Burrett; and J. Burley, Saunders, sailed from Providence 2d inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Mary Haley, Haley, hence, at Providence 3d inst.

Schr Goddess, Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 3d inst.

Schrs James Lilley, Davis, for Ellsworth; J. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, for Hartford; Josephine, Hall, for Bridgeport, and F. G. Warner, Dickinson, for Boston, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 4th inst.

Schr Charles H. Bentley, Barker, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 4th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Italian Government has given notice that on and after the 10th day of August, 1869, a new light will be exhibited from a tower on St. Vito Point, in the Gulf of Taranto. The light will be a white light, varied by flashes every two minutes, elevated 150 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of about twenty miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the third order. The tower is white, octagonal, 118 feet high, and rises from the centre of the keeper's dwelling. The position as given is in lat. 40 25 12 N., long. 17 9 6 E. The lighthouse is visible from seaward in all directions and serves as a guide for vessels entering or leaving the Gulf of Taranto.

Also, that from the 1st day of August, 1869, a new light will be exhibited from a building on Cape Suvero, in the Gulf of St. Eufemia. The light will be a white light, varied by flashes every two minutes, elevated 141 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 18 miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order. The tower is white, octagonal, and rises 9 feet above the keeper's dwelling, which is a white rectangular building of two stories. The lighthouse is visible from seaward in all directions, and serves as a guide for vessels entering or leaving the Gulf of St. Eufemia.

By direct. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Sept. 17, 1869.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS.

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

Importers and Retailers of

CARPETINGS

Of every description.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,

In original and exclusive patterns.

1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,

Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.

1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,

All the newest styles.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

CARPETINGS

AND

OIL CLOTHS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,

9 9 wsm17trp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,

Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW STYLES

OF

CARPETINGS,

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

No. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 6 1m Two doors below Ninth, south side.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of PETER McCALL and MORTON P. HENRY, Esqs., executors of ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, October 13, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
10 1 fmw 5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARIE PRENOT, by her next friend, etc., vs. HENRI PRENOT.
March Term, 1869, No. 98. In Divorce. To HENRI PRENOT, Respondent.—Sir:—Please take notice that the Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above cause, returnable on SATURDAY, October 9, 1869, at 10 A. M. Personal service of this notice failed on account of your absence. S. DAVIS PAGE,
9 22 24 27 30 10 6* Attorney for Libellant.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION DE bonus non having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of ANDREW CURCIER, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to
9 29w6t J. MORRIS HARDING, Administrator, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS

AND

GENTS' NOVELTIES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 27trp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS

AND

Drawing Materials

Of all kinds.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

9 22wfmtf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the hortest notice. 3b9

AMUSEMENTS.

EXHIBITION AT DOYLESTOWN,

BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

THE DOYLESTOWN

Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute

WILL HOLD THEIR

ANNUAL FAIR AND EXHIBITION

ON

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 5, 6, 7, and 8.

The North Pennsylvania R.R. Trains

will run as follows on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 6, 7, and 8.

Leave Philadelphia for Doylestown at 7:45, 8:45, and 9:45 A. M., and 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

Leave Lansdale for Doylestown at 8 A. M. connecting with Accommodation from Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, etc., and not stopping on the branch; at 9 A. M., connecting with regular 7:45 train from Philadelphia, and stopping at all stations on the Branch; at 10:45 A. M., connecting with 9:45 fast line from Philada stopping at all stations on the Branch.

On October 4 and 5 regular trains leave Philadelphia a 8:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

Returning—Leave Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M., and 3:10, 5:05, and 6:30 P. M., and at 5:10 P. M. for Bethlehem and intermediate stations. The 6:30 train will not stop at stations below Fort Washington.

Excursion tickets sold at all stations on the North Pennsylvania Road, at Allentown and Easton, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 5, 6, 7, and 8, good until and on Saturday, the 9th. No excursion tickets sold on the 9th. Goods returned free if not sold, upon being released. E. ELLIS CLARK,
10 2 4 6 General Agent N. P. R. R. Co.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 613 MARKET STREET,

Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day.

They are also receiving shipments of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at 9 25 3m

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,

FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors,

WOOD MOULDINGS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.

A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S PLASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 11 3wfm§

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
THE LARGEST CIRCUS ON THIS CONTINENT.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY,
ON THE ILLUMINATED GROUNDS,
EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN RACE AND VINE,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES EACH DAY,
2½ and 7¾ P. M.
DOORS OPEN AT 2 AND 7 O'CLOCK.

The Performances are fully equal to the splendors of the street display. THE CELEBRATED ARTISTES from the principal arenas and hippodromes of Europe.

Mr. THOMAS WATSON, Principal Pad Rider; Mr. JAMES E. COOKE, the great Leaper and Four-Horse Rider; FREDERICK WATSON, in his principal Act of Horsemanship; SHAPPY AND WHITNEY, the daring Trapezists and Gymnasts; CHARLES SANDS, the Champion Tumbler; SAM LONG, the great Clown; FRANK WHITTAKER, the Man of Wit, Humor, and Sentiment; CHARLES CONRAD AND HIS TALENTED SONS (Charles and Henry), in their Acrobatic Feats; M'LLE CARLOTTA DE BERG, Premiere Equestrienne of the world; M'ME CECILE WATSON, Scenic Equestrienne; Miss JEANNETTE WATSON, Exalted Equestrienne (from Astley's, London); M'lle HENRIQUES, the daring Horsewoman; Miss GRACE BELLAIR, from the Alhambra Palace, London; Miss AMANDA LEESOM, from the Anglo-American Circus; M'lle JOSEPHINE, Special Favorite of Europe; Miss JENNIE ST. CLAIR, from the Royal Hippodrome, Paris,
With the other Riders, Vaulters, Gymnasts, Lady and Gentlemen Performers, etc.

MR. PIERCE, THE CELEBRATED LION TAMER, WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD LIONS at the close of each performance, and feed them in the presence of the audience.

REMEMBER! REMEMBER!!
A PERFORMANCE EVERY AFTERNOON!!
A PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT!
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Children under ten (10) years, Twenty-five Cents.
Due notice of the Second Parade will be given with the route. 10 4 tf

REFORMATION JUBILEE AND GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, October 18, at 7½ o'clock.

Which will inaugurate the GREAT FAIR, to be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL during the last two weeks of October, in aid of the ORPHANS' HOME AT GERMANTOWN.

His Honor the Mayor, DANIEL M. FOX, will preside.

GRAND CHORUS OF 300 VOICES,
AN ORCHESTRA OF 40 PERFORMERS,
THE YOUNG MÄNNERCHOR of Philadelphia,
A Brass Band of 16 Instruments,
50 Orphan Children from the Home,
300 Children of the Sunday Schools.
Prof. L. ENGELKE.....Conductor.

The Choruses will be rendered by members of the Handel and Haydn, Mendelssohn, West Philadelphia Choral, Vocal Union, and other societies.

A Festival Ode, arranged expressly for the occasion, will employ in its *finale* the full force of nearly 700 PERFORMERS.

Admission, 75; Parquet, Dress Circle and Balcony, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Family Circle and Amphitheatre, 50 cents.

Reserved Seats may be secured on and after Monday October 11, at W. H. Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

A few choice Seats will be sold by subscription at $2 50 and $5 on October 4, 5, and 6, from 4 to 6 P. M

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrirr by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1869.

THE RUSH BEQUEST AND THE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY.

THE proceedings of the meeting of the Philadelphia Library Company held yesterday to consider the proper course of action in regard to the Rush bequest, indicate that considerable diversity of opinion still exists. One member of the committee chosen to consider the subject made a minority report, recommending an immediate acceptance of the preliminary conditions of the will, and postponing further action until "the proper time for it under the provisions of the will," which was, in the judgment of one of the stockholders present, "when the building is completed, and the liabilities which will be assumed can be ascertained and measured with the means of performing them." Another stockholder was opposed to the division of the Library; and still another, Mr. Phillips, thought it doubtful "whether the Library Company would be sustained by a court of equity in the division of its books as proposed." He proposed an amendment which makes the acceptance of the bequest clearly contingent upon the proposed division of the Library. This is substantially the idea suggested in the majority report of the committee, but it is more emphatically and unequivocally expressed. After a protracted discussion, the meeting finally decided to have a stockholders' vote, on the 19th inst., on each of the resolutions offered by the committee, and the amendment, separately. Both propositions favor the acceptance of the bequest, and both favor the division of the library, and they substantially agree in every respect except that the amendment accepts *provided* the library is divided, while the original report accepts absolutely, and after such an acceptance there is a possibility that the Library Company may be compelled by the courts to transfer the whole library to the proposed new building on Broad street. The amendment is therefore apparently necessary to give unquestionable validity to the suggestions of the committee, and to prevent, under all contingencies, the whole library organization from being swallowed up by the Ridgway branch. Those who are inclined to accept the bequest, but who are at the same time decidedly opposed to the transfer of all the books of the present institution to the new location, will therefore vote for the amendment and the last two resolutions proposed by the committee; while those who favor a division of the Library, but who are willing to accept the bequest with a chance that all its books may be transferred to Broad and Christian, will vote for all the resolutions presented in the report of the committee. We have little doubt that the interests of the public, the stockholders, and of Philadelphia will be promoted by an acceptance of the bequest provided the library can be divided in the manner proposed. The Ridgway branch can receive all the standard books which the testator especially prized, and meanwhile current literature and ephemeral publications can be liberally supplied from the stockholders' branch. In this manner the difficulties arising out of the prejudices of Dr. Rush, as well as those created by the location he selected, will be avoided; and at the same time Philadelphia will speedily be endowed with one of the finest libraries in the world.

FREE POLYTECHNIC NIGHT SCHOOLS.

ONE of the things discussed by the Board of Schools Controllers yesterday was a report presented by the Committee on Revision of Studies, recommending the establishment of a polytechnic night school, at the Central High School, for the instruction of mechanics. The report was recommitted, mainly because it contemplated the use of a portion of the funds which now sustain the ordinary night schools for the proposed new purpose, and a desire was expressed that facilities for both systems of education should be simultaneously provided. It was alleged that the night schools had done a great deal of good last winter, and as a large number of boys have no other time to acquire an education, we can well understand the force of this statement. On the other hand, technical knowledge and practical instruction in the useful arts is one of the great necessities of the age, and the welfare and wealth of nations are influenced in a very large degree by the skill and intelligence of their artisans. The experiment of engrafting a polytechnic branch upon our system of popular education is well worth a trial. If it has even a slight tendency to increase the number of good mechanics, it will render essential service to the community, and do more to enrich it than the development of vast quantities of meretricious literary and oratorical geniuses. We are in much greater need of continuous supplies of good workers than of writers and talkers.

THE DETENTION OF THE HORNET.

IF the officers of the Cuban privateer Hornet, or Cuba, were really very anxious to wage a deadly warfare against Spanish commerce, it is singular that they should have suffered any ordinary difficulties to force their vessel into an American port. They had finally got to sea by circumventing the authorities of the United States at Philadelphia, and by eluding British vigilance at Halifax, and they had received an armament from a ship clandestinely despatched to meet them at sea off the coast of New Bedford. After all these fortunate manœuvres, the immediate re-entry of the Hornet into an American port, after her real character could no longer be disguised, is well calculated to give color to the impression said to prevail at Washington that, on reflection, the officers were not favorably impressed with the prospect of dangling at the yard-arm of their ship in the not improbable event of their capture by Spanish cruisers. One of the officers of the last Confederate privateer, the Shenandoah, has recorded his belief that if his ship had fallen into the possession of the United States after the rebellion, all its officers would have been hung as pirates; but, although his apprehensions were unfounded, there can be little doubt that Spain, in her present humor, would grant but a short shrift to the officers of a Cuban privateer.

Whatever may have been the motives of the officers of the Hornet, or the necessities which drove them into Wilmington, the authorities are necessarily obliged, not only by our own laws but by the questions connected with the Alabama controversy, to detain the vessel until her character can be fully ascertained, and to prevent her departure if it can be clearly shown that she is in fact a Cuban privateer.

PROTEST OF FATHER HYACINTHE.

THE full text of the letter addressed to the General of his Order at Rome, by Father Hyacinthe, has been received, and we are now better able to understand the exact position assumed by the great French preacher than we were from the brief reports furnished by the cable. The calling of the Œcumenical Council has aroused to the greatest activity the two great parties in the Church, each of whom is seeking to make use of it to advance its own ideas and influence. Father Hyacinthe represents the liberal Catholics—the men who, removed from the religious atmosphere of Rome, and obliged to mingle with the men and women of modern society, and to come into direct contact with the ideas of modern civilization, understand much more clearly than does the band of Italian priests who have thus far dictated the policy of the Roman Church, what the necessities and requirements of modern Catholicism are if it desires to maintain its influence. Father Hyacinthe is the spokesman of a large proportion of the French, German, and, we believe, of the American clergy—men who desire to see the old hard-headed policy that has ruled in the councils of the Church for so many years abandoned, and the Church itself discard the obsolete ideas of the middle ages and make a gigantic step forward to meet on equal terms the enemies that are undermining its foundations on every side. These men probably represent the majority of the Catholics of the world, but, unfortunately, they are not the ones who have most influence about the person of the Holy Father. The party represented by Cardinal Antonelli and the majority of the Italian priesthood, live in a little world of their own they dream of the past might and authority of the Church as it was wielded by Gregory and Hildebrand, and like a certain faction in the Church of England, they would carry the world back to the darkness of the middle ages, and they resolutely refuse to recognize the advances in civilization that have been made since the time when the Pope put his foot upon the necks of emperors and kings, and made them tremble with his anathemas. It is this party that has succeeded in dictating the Papal policy, and the Œcumenical Council has been called, not so much to reaffirm the authority of the Church as to establish doctrines that are particularly offensive to the enlightened Catholics of the world, and that have hitherto been successfully resisted by them. This fact is clearly recognized by Father Hyacinthe, and he has sounded the first note of alarm by resigning his pulpit, withdrawing from his convent, and entering an eloquent and vigorous protest against the Ultra-montanists. In the letter referred to he speaks of the sudden change of tone adopted towards him by his superiors:—

"To-day, however, by a sudden change, the cause of which I do not seek in your heart, but in the intrigues of a party all-powerful at Rome, you arraign what you encouraged, you censure what you approved, and you require that I should speak a language or preserve a silence which would no longer be the entire and loyal expression of my conscience. I do not hesitate an instant. With language perverted by a command, or mutilated by reticence, I shall not ascend the pulpit of Notre Dame. I express my regret for this to the intelligent and courageous Archbishop who has given his pulpit to me, and sustained me there against the bad will of men of whom I shall speak at the proper time. I express my regrets to the imposing auditory who surrounded me there with its attention, its sympathies, I was nearly going to say, its friendship. I would not be worthy of the auditory of the Archbishop, of my conscience, nor of God, if I would consent to act before them in such a *role*. I separate myself at the same rime from the convent in which I have resided, and which, under the new circumstances that have happened to me, renders it, for me, a prison of the soul. In acting thus I am not unfaithful to my vows. I have promised monastic obedience, but limited by the honesty of conscience, the dignity of my person and my ministry. I have promised under the benefit of that superior law of justice and of *royal liberty* which is, according to the Apostle St James, the proper law of the Christian."

This is strong language from a monk, and it carries us back to the days when another monk nailed his theses to the church-door, and publicly burned the Pope's bull of excommunication. But Father Hyacinthe lives in other days from those of Luther, and the chief interest we have in his protest is not as to the consequences towards himself, but the influence it will have on the future policy of the Church. This French monk is thoroughly in earnest, he knows exactly whereof he speaks, and it will be well if the Pope and his advisers heed his admonitions. He says with solemn emphasis:—

"The present hour is solemn. The Church passes through one of the most violent, dark, and decisive crises of her existence here below. For the first time in three hundred years an Œcumenical Council is not only convoked, but declared *necessary*—such is the impression of the Holy Father. It is not in such a moment that a preacher of the Gospel, were he the last of all, can consent to remain as the mute dogs of Israel, unfaithful guardians, whom the prophet reproaches as unable to bark."

The following vigorous protest against the doctrines and practices goes straight to the point, and it expresses clearly and concisely the opinions of thoughtful and unprejudiced men both in and out of the Catholic Church:—

"I raise, therefore, before the Holy Father and the Council, my protestation as Christian and preacher against these doctrines and practices, calling themselves Roman, but which are not Christian, and which in their encroachments, always most audacious and most baneful, tend to change the constitution of the Church, the basis as well as the form of her teaching, and even the spirit of her piety. I protest against the divorce, as impious as it is insane, which it is sought to accomplish between the Church, who is our mother according to eternity, and the society of the nineteenth century, of whom we are the sons according to the times, and towards whom we have also some duties and attachments. I protest against this more radical and dreadful opposition to human nature, which is attacked and made to revolt by these false doctrines in its most indestructible and holiest aspirations. I protest above all against the sacrilegious perversion of the Word of the Son of God himself, the spirit and the letter of which are equally trodden under foot by the pharisaism of the new law. It is my most profound conviction that if France in particular, and the Latin races in general, are delivered over to social, moral, and religious anarchy, the principal cause is without doubt not in Catholicism itself, but the manner in which Catholicism has, during a long time, been understood and practised."

It is evident that the contest between the rival parties in the Church will be bitter and prolonged. It is impossible to form any opinion as to the probable result of the deliberations of the Council, but Father Hyacinthe puts in a threat that if it has merely been called together to register the will of a certain party and not to represent the universal Church, he will "cry to God and men to call another truly united in the Holy Spirit." It should be remembered in all this that the eloquent French minister has shown no disposition to cut loose from the Church, or to abandon its fundamental doctrines, but he sees plainly the evils of its past and present policy, and he desires to have them reformed, so that it will in the future represent the enlightenment of the age, and be able to preserve itself by appealing to the intelligence of its members, and not to their ignorance and prejudices.

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For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1869.

The Ideal Reporter of the Period.

The ideal New York reporter, that is. Methinks I see him now. There he goes up Centre street toward the Tombs. He is going to learn the particulars of the latest police case. Yesterday he interviewed Mr. Corbin; to-day he confronted Mr. Fisk; to-morrow he will beard the Woman's Bureau. He is paid from fifteen to twenty dollars a week for worming secrets out of people and blazening them in the newspaper. His cheek must know no blush, his eyes no blenching. His forehead must be bronze. He must elevate lying into a fine art. He must tread on all his own fine feelings, if he ever had any, as ruthlessly as on those of other people. The last vestiges of bashfulness he must trample down, until not the remotest shadow of a remnant remains. He must enter rooms without knocking at doors. He must listen to conversations held under breath, and repeat them in the local columns; he must win confidences and violate them; he must first charm and then chatter. He must wait like a lackey in the halls of the wealthy, and come and come again until the master chooses to see him and submit to the brazen process of being interviewed. He must be snubbed by officials small and great, and indirectly bullied by the managing editor if his report is one fact shorter than that of any other newspaper. He must hold himself in readiness to be called upon from the noon of one day to the noon of another, and must be as completely shut out from society as though there were no brilliant bridals, breakfasts, and balls, like those he reports. He must accustom himself to be stared at, with as much imperturbability as though he were the President or a popular *prima donna*, without the dignity of the one or the *eclat* of the other. He must bear the brunt of echoing sentiments not his own from the necessity of getting a living, and when he has particularly pleased his chief he has the satisfaction of being informed, by the parties reported, that "if that —— reporter ever shows himself around here again, I'll skin him!" This is the ideal New York reporter. Is he realized yet?

"Them Cabs."

The sixth of October is here, but "them cabs" which were promised us are not. I refer to the Hansoms. At first, they were to have been here on the first of July. Then they were expected on the first of September. Finally, they were anticipated—by people having a large preponderance of hope—on the first of the present month. At the present writing they are not looked for at all. The project has sunk, never to be resuscitated again, until public confidence is "restored" in Jim Fisk. The office may be seen upon Wall street, within two blocks of the ferry, where it occupies a basement. It is painted with elaborate ornamentation, and remains a sad monument to the fond credulity of Gothamites. I own to having shared in that credulity myself. I confess to having encouraged expectations—and, shall I add, envy?—in Philadelphians, which the result does not justify. I acknowledge having sown, to some small extent, the seeds of a belief that New York was advancing Hansom-cabwards. That belief, after having been shaken to its centre, no longer exists. "Them cabs" is a myth, not a manufacture.

Buying Editorial Columns.

There is a fight between Mayor Oakey Hall and the *Sun* newspaper. The Mayor has taken his revenge upon the *Sun* for having spoken impertinently of him, by sending for publication, to the other morning newspapers, the copy of a receipt for sixty-two dollars, signed by the *Sun's* cashier, for a notice in the editorial columns. From a dunning letter, too, which the *Times* takes a spiteful pleasure in republishing, and which was addressed last January by Mr. England, the business manager of the *Sun*, to Oakey Hall, it seems that that newspaper was having its last penny sucked up by that remorseless cormorant the press. It must have felt very severely pinched when it yielded its editorial columns for the paltry sum of sixty dollars. This is the way sensation papers flourish. The quarrel is not perhaps a very dignified one for the Mayor of a great city to be involved in, but then no one expects dignity from a Mayor who signs official documents with the fantastic monogram which originated in the brain of Oakey Hall.

The "Baron" de Riviere.

Apropos of this person, to whom in a recent letter I had occasion to refer in connection with a Mad'lle Stille, who represents herself to have lost her heart and $7500 through him, I have a little reminiscence to relate. The newspapers here seem strangely oblivious of him, although it cannot be more than six or seven years ago since he figured here under the title of "Count." It is ridiculously asserted that he was one of Lola Montez' friends and companions. That lady, however, persistently asserted that she never knew him, although she had heard of him abroad. The "Baron," or the "Count"—for this is one of those cases where you pays your money and you takes your choice—is one of the most gifted and successful pursuers of adventure that the present age has produced. When he was last in this city he was extremely handsome, and bore the fascinating reputation of being a devil among the women. He was made at home by some of the very best families, and his plausibility succeeded to that extent that a certain Count, (a *genuine* Count and a gentleman, in the truest sense of that word) whose name I forget, but who is at present residing in Paris, and who was at that time editor and proprietor of *Le Courrier des Etats-Unis*, became his bosom friend. At that time Col. John S. Du Solle was (as, indeed, he is now) writing some of the most brilliant broadsides that appeared in the editorial columns of the *Sunday Times* of this city. In the course of these editorial philippics, the Colonel's devastating pen encountered the reputation of the Count de Riviere, and stabbed it through with holes that never could be mended. The Count de Riviere saw the article, and made up his mind that Colonel Du Solle's blood (there was plenty of it) should flow. Consequently, next day the young nobleman whom I have mentioned as De Riviere's friend called upon the editor with the customary cartel of defiance, and explained that as the Colonel's instincts were French, and, moreover, as he was partially French by birth, he, the Count, should expect him to conduct himself by French rules, and not American, and to accept the challenge.

"I shall *not* accept," replied the Colonel, who can be exceedingly impressive in manner upon occasion. "I refuse, on the ground that your principal is not a gentleman. Neither would I accept a challenge from you, although by the usages of the *duello* I might, perhaps, be expected to. *You are* a gentleman, and some day or other will discover the real character of your principal."

This candid, characteristic statement must have appealed to some suspicions lurking in the young nobleman's own breast. At any rate the cartel was withdrawn, and no challenge upon his own account was sent in by De Riviere's second. The Colonel, who was then a member of the French Benevolent Society, and who had a sympathy with everything that was French, provided it was also virtuous, stowed this fact away in his memory, in company with some million other of his experiences, and never heard of De Riviere again until the other day he turned up in the Tombs.

The Soreals.

This association has held its first meeting after its summer rest. There is a split in it already, the elder and the younger women disagreeing on the man question. Youth and crabbed age, you know, cannot lie together—nor even lunch together at Delmonico's without separating in a row.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

FALL OVERCOATS—*A fine assortment of these sensible and useful garments, better in fit and style than any others ready-made in Philadelphia, at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere. Also, a full stock of all kinds* MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING, READY-MADE, *and of Materials in the Piece, to be made to order, comprising many entirely new and choice styles.*

☞ *Samples of Materials sent by mail when desired.*

HALF-WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

A VERY FULL and choice stock of Ready-made Clothing, at the lowest rates, may be found at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SUNNYSIDE, PHILADELPHIA FIREPLACE STOVE and WARM AIR FURNACE COMBINED. Superior in every respect to any Fireplace Heater in the market, and twenty years in advance of any in the United States This is no vain boast, and can be demonstrated to any person upon examination. This has been the most successful Fireplace Heater ever introduced. It has never been Puffed and Blowed to bring it into notice, but has worked itself into a larger sale in two seasons by its INTRINSIC MERITS than any New Kork or Baltimore Fireplace Stove that has been advertised for fifteen years. All the LATEST and WELL-CONCEIVED PRINCIPLES of consuming coal with economy are embodied in the SUNNYSIDE. IT HAS A GREATER Radiating Surface than any other Heater. IT IS THE ONLY WARM AIR FIREPLACE HEATER yet introduced. Years of PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in other Fireplace Stoves and Heaters have demonstrated their deficiencies, all of which we have avoided in the SUNNYSIDE.

All parts of this stove are made from the very best materials, and in the most substantial manner, ALL UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE PATENTEE.

GEORGE P. SHOCH & CO., No. 333 N. Second street, Philadelphia.

THE LARGEST WORKSHOP OF THE BODY is the Liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a *sick headache* sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are recommended; by their stimulating action the Liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of Biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

Fall Overcoats from $6·50 to $25.

☞ *FALL OVERCOATS FROM $6·50 TO $25*
☞ *FALL OVERCOATS FROM $6·50 TO $25*
☞ *FALL OVERCOATS FROM $6·50 TO $25*
☞ *FALL OVERCOATS FROM $6·50 TO $25*
☞ *FALL OVERCOATS FROM $6·50 TO $25*
☞ *This is one of the most useful garments any one can have for cool mornings and evenings and chilly days. We are prepared to show the new styles of Fall and Winter Wear, and have the LARGEST, BEST, and CHEAPEST Stock of Gents', Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HOLTZ—ROTHWELL.—September 23, by the Rev. William Codville, Mr. JAMES H. HOLTZ, of Baltimore, Md., to Miss LIZZIE J. C. ROTHWELL, of this city.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 5th instant, Miss MARY E. BROWN.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, October 7, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No 2105 Spring Garden street. To proceed to Mount Vernon Cemetery.

GILLESPIE.—On the 4th instant, Mrs. UNITY GILLESPIE, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Mr. John Farren, No. 1240 N. Front street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Michael's. Interment at New Cathedral Cemetery.

HILDEBURN.—At Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the 14th of September last, JOHN M., infant son of Captain Samuel and Nina R. Hildeburn, aged 10 months.

MURPHY.—On the 3d instant, ADELA E., eldest daughter of the late John Murphy.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 7th instant. Service at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, at the Church of the Atonement, Seventeenth and Summer streets. Interment at Laurel Hill.

SWEENY.—On the 4th instant, SARAH, wife of Michael Sweeny, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1 Avenue C, New Market street, above Vine, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

SWIFT.—On Tuesday, the 5th instant, LEWIS SWIFT, Esq., of Croydon Lodge, Bucks county, Pa.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will meet the 10·15 and 11 o'clock trains at Bristol.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made,
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

9 15 wfm§ No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL IMPORTATION.

FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS

DESIGNED BY THE BEST ARTISTS IN PARIS, FOR SALE ONLY BY US, AND AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

6-4 VELVETS.

NEW AND ELEGANT ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN J. CROSSLEYS & SONS' 6-4 VELVETS FOR PARLORS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

Novelties in ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS in the Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Persian, Alhambra, Illuminated, and other styles, in entirely new and original drawings.

ALSO,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS FOR HALL AND STAIRS

ALL WIDTHS. WITH BORDERS TO MATCH.

1000 PIECES NEW TAPESTRIES.

JUST OPENED, 1000 PIECES OF ALL THE NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES FOR THE SEASON, AT

MODERATE PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

10 28w PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL OFFER

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1869,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,

At Prices Below the Cost of Importation.

Poplins Reduced from $1 to 50c.
Do. from 87½ to 50 cents.
Do. from 75 to 37½ cents.
Rich Chameleon Silks at $1·50.
Black Gros Grain Silks at $1·75 and $2·00.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORES.

OLD STORE.

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths,
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

DRY GOODS.

OPENING DAY.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

ANNOUNCE A DISPLAY OF NEW STYLES OF

LADIES' SUITS,
SACQUES, and
CLOAKS,

For Wednesday Next, October 6.

With increased facilities in our Manufacturing Department, Good Taste, and the advantage of an inexpensive establishment, we hope to gain a large share of PUBLIC TRADE.

Orders executed with promptness.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

10 2 4t Above Willow.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF BLANKETS.

To effect a RAPID closing out of an EXCESSIVE STOCK of

BLANKETS,

We have arranged a large portion of the LOWER PRICES in the adjoining STORE,

No. 448 NORTH SECOND STREET,

And marked them to sell by the SINGLE PAIR, or in QUANTITIES, for CASH, at

VERY REDUCED RATES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

10 4 3t Above Willow.

CHAMELEON SATINS,
ROMAN SATINS,
BROCATELLE SILKS,

Entirely New, and Very Desirable.

J. W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

9 11 rp PHILADELPHIA.

WINES.

GIESLER & CO. CHAMPAGNE.

Just received an invoice of
200 CASES
VERZENAY; GOLD LABEL
AND GOLD LABEL DRY.
QUARTS AND PINTS.

For sale by

JOSEPH F. TOBIAS & CO.,

10 1 10trp Nos. 296 and 298 South FRONT Street.

DIAMONDS,

JEWELRY,

FINE WATCHES,

FANCY GOODS,

NEW BRONZES.

BAILEY & CO.,

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

New Fall Importations Now Open.

FINE SILVER-WARE

FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

BAILEY & CO.,.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

10 2 8W PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

J. A. SOUTHWICK,

No. 17 S. Eighth Street,

BELOW MARKET,

Window with Revolving Pyramid.

Has one of the most complete stocks of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

Ever offered on Eighth street. The stock consists in part of

Black and Colored Silks,
Silk Rolled Poplins,
Silk Epanglines,
Silk Corded Poplins,
All-wool Corded Poplins,
All-wool Empress Cloths,
All-wool Plaid Poplins,
All-wool Merinoes,
All-wool Delaines,
All-wool Stripe Poplins,

Robaix Cloths, Valencia Cloths, Alpacas, Cashmeres, and in fact everything in the Dress Goods line that you can think of.

OUR SHAWL DEPARTMENT

Is replete with every novelty of the season in

Broche,
Cashmere,
Paisley,
Plaid and Stripe,
Etc. Etc. Etc.

IN MOURNING GOODS

The stock consists of everything that is desirable.

Auction lots of Black Alpacas always on hand from 25 cents to $1·50 per yard.

The Genuine Jouvin Kid Glove at $1·80 per pair.

J. A. SOUTHWICK,

No. 17. S. EIGHTH Street,

Below Market,

10 2 sw4t Window with the Revolving Pyramid.

BLANKETS.

ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of

India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,

At moderate prices. With a choice selection of

NOVELTIES

In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

MILLINERY.

FALL MILLINERY OPENING FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1869. NICHOLS, No. 102 South EIGHTH Street, below Chesnut.

10 5 2t*

DRY GOODS.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

Cheap Goods, Bargains.

5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Musling at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.

Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.

We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.

6-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.

Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

8 14swtD31 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

FALL GOODS OPENING DAILY

Fine Black Silks.
Gay Tartan Plaids.
Gay Serges, Plain and Plaid.
Handsome Stripes and Plaids.
Silk Chain Broche Poplins.
Silk Chain Diagonals.
Velveteens in all grades.
SHAWLS in variety.

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA. sw§

CIGARS.

229 S. FRONT ST. 229 S. FRONT ST.

S. FUGUET & SONS,

(ESTABLISHED 1829),

IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CIGARS,

No. 229 S. FRONT.. St., below Walnut.

Freshly Imported Cigars in or out of Bond.

Of our Manufacture, thirty varieties; quality warranted. [10 1 10t5p

Assortment and prices to suit all buyers.

HOVER'S PATENT

Combination Sofa Bed

Is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,

OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,

10 5 20t No. 230 South SECOND Street.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE PHYSICAL LIFE OF WOMAN. By George H. Napheys, A. M., M. D. Published by George Maclean, No. 719 Sansom street.

This is a work by a physician of reputation on the hygiene of woman, designed for popular use, and introducing a variety of topics not generally discussed outside of regular scientific medical works. It is certain, however, that many of the ills which humanity is heir to are due to a want of proper knowledge of such subjects, especially by the women of the country. Works of this character have fallen into deserved disrepute because those who have attempted to discuss the subjects attempted by Dr. Napheys have mostly been quacks and impostors, who were unworthy of the recognition of decent people. A properly written treatise on the relations of the sexes, however, can scarcely fail to be productive of incalculable good to many who cannot understand the technical terms of the standard medical works, and who are repelled, by a false modesty perhaps, from even consulting with their physicians upon matters that every man and woman ought to thoroughly understand. In a book like the one before us, which is intended for general readers, it is necessary, of course, that the subject shall be treated with as much delicacy as possible, without leaving unsaid anything that the reader ought to know. Dr. Napheys writes with dignity and earnestness, and there is not a chapter in his book that may not be read with profit by persons of both sexes. Of course, such a work as this is intended for men and women of mature years, and it is not suitable to be left laying about for the gratification of idle curiosity. The author has been careful, however, to write nothing that can possibly give offense, and he conveys much sound instruction that, if heeded by those to whom it is particularly addressed, will save much suffering. Before venturing upon publication the author submitted the work to the judgment of a number of eminent divines and literary men, all of whom commend it heartily. This was perhaps a necessary precaution, as there is a well-founded prejudice against most attempts at popular writing on such subjects. Of course a large portion of the work is not adapted for quotation in the columns of a newspaper, but we consider the following observations on divorce judicious, and we give them as a specimen of Dr. Napheys' style:—

"He of Nazareth laid down the law that whoever puts away his wife for any cause except adultery, and marries again, commits adultery, and that whatever woman puts away her husband for any cause save adultery, and marries again, herself commits adultery.

"This has been found a hard saying.

"John Milton wrote a book to show that the Lawgiver did not mean what he said, but something quite different. Modern sects, calling themselves Christians, after this Lawgiver, dodge the difficulty, and refer it to State Legislatures. State Legislatures, not troubling themselves at all about any previous law or lawgiver, allow dozens of causes, scores of them, as perfectly valid to put asunder those whom God has joined together.

"Science, which never finds occasion to disagree with that Lawgiver of Nazareth, here makes his words her own.

"Whether we look at it as a question in social life, in morals, or in physiology, the American plan of granting absolute divorces is dangerous, and destructive to what is best in life. It leads to hasty, ill-assorted matches, to an unwillingness to yield to each other's peculiarities, to a weakening of the family ties, to a lax morality. Carry it a trifle farther than it now is in some States, and marriage will lose all its sacredness, and degenerate into a physical union not nobler than the crossing of flies in the air.

"Separation of bed and board should always be provided for by law, and whether single, married, or separated, the woman should retain entire control of her own property. But in the eyes of God and nature a woman or a man with two faithful spouses living, to each of whom an eternal fidelity has been plighted, is a monster.

"What has been said of divorce applies with tenfold force to the custom of a woman living as wife to several men, or of a man as husband to several women. We should not speak of these customs, but that we know both exist in this country, not among the notoriously wicked, but among those who claim to be peculiarly good—the very elect of God. They prevail, not as lustful excesses, but as religious observances. Every reader of the daily press knows what sects we mean.

"It is worth while to say that such practices lead to physical degradation. The woman who acknowledges more than one husband is generally sterile; the man who has several wives has usually a weakly offspring, principally males. Nature attempts to check polygamy by reducing the number of females, and failing in this, by enervating the whole stock. The Mormons of Utah would soon sink into a state of Asiatic effeminacy were they left to themselves."

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL LAW. By Franklin Chamberlin. Published by O. D. Case & Co., Hartford, Conn.

Any work that proposes to make every man a lawyer will necessarily be a failure, for law is a science as well as medicine, and it can only be understood in all its details by those who devote themselves specially to it. The principles of law and the more usual legal forms ought, however, to be included in every system of education, and it is the more important that they should be generally understood in a country like the United States, where every citizen is frequently called upon to decide legal questions at the polls. If there was a more general knowledge of legal principles, much expensive litigation might be avoided and much annoyance to business men and others who are called upon at times to execute legal papers. A number of works have been put before the public for the purpose of giving the necessary instruction and advice in these matters, and some of them are highly meritorious and useful; others fail by attempting and promising too much, and by encouraging their readers to rely upon their instructions in important cases where a skilled lawyer ought to be consulted. The work before us is the most complete and satisfactory of any that have yet been published with a view of supplying plain and practical information on legal matters. The author is a lawyer of high standing, and, writing with a thorough knowledge of all the details of his subject, he has succeeded in making them perfectly plain and understandable. It contains just the kind of information that business men need in their daily transactions, and the different heads are classified in such a manner as to make them easy of reference. The article on insurance is very complete, plain, and explicit, and this alone will give the work a high value with all classes of insurers.

—The October number of the *Philadelphia Photographer* contains an interesting variety of articles on photographic subjects. The specimen photograph that it gives is a fine cabinet picture by Notman of Montreal.

—From T. Ellwood Zell we have received numbers 55 and 56 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which reaches the title "Caprylic Acid."

—Messrs. Sheldon & Co., of New York, announce that they have purchased the entire stock of school and college text-books, excepting the Analytical Readers, of the well-known firm of Mason & Brothers, who will retire from the publishing business on account of the death of one of its members.

This series embraces Lossing's series of Pictorial Histories of the United States, Burritt's "Geography and Atlas of the Heavens," Mattison's Astronomies, Pinney and Arnoult's French and Spanish series, and many others that will, with the already large list of Messrs. Sheldon & Co., enable them greatly to extend their business as school-book publishers.

PERE HYACINTHE.

The Career of the Great French Divine.

From the London Telegraph.

Although still comparatively young, Pere Hyacinthe stands among the chief pulpit forces of the Romish Church. Joining the order of barefooted Carmelites, he speedily won distinction by his scholarship and his culture, no less than by his extraordinary power of speech. At an early age he promised to add a bright star to the galaxy of French pulpit eloquence. But, from the time of his first utterances, he was regarded with suspicious glances by leading dignitaries of Rome. He was seen to be tainted with Liberalism. His words had not that tone of absolute submission to the Holy See which is now coveted by the most powerful among the priests of France. On France, almost as much as on Ireland, the Ultramontane party has laid its grasp. Much of the power which the Jesuits have more than once lost in that country they have won back. Such dioceses as that of Orleans are ruled with a rod of iron, in accordance with the dictates of the Ultramontane creed; and the prelates who represent the old Liberalism of France inspire in men like Bishop Dupanloup much the same hostility with which the extreme High Church dignitaries of England regard their extreme Broad Church rivals.

The Ultramontane party, however, have been forced to fight a hard battle with their Liberal foes. They have had to contend with a band of men to whom nature had given extraordinary intellectual gifts, and whose piety it was impossible for the jealousy of orthodoxy itself to impugn. Such men as Lammenais, Lacordaire, and Montalembert fancied that they could bridge over the chasm between the theological creed of the fifteenth century and the political creed of the nineteenth. In the encounter Lammenais was so utterly overthrown by the members of his own Church, that he cut loose the ties which bound him, not only to Rome, but to revealed religion itself. Lacordaire died while the struggle was yet at its hottest, and Montalembert's record has yet to be written. To the same band of enthusiasts, although he occupies a less exalted place, belongs the present Archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur Darboy. An ardent Liberal as well as an ardent Catholic, Monseigneur Darboy has more than once been the object of Papal suspicion, and has been forced to reaffirm his devotion to the Holy See. But his chief offense was the admission of Pere Hyacinthe to the Cathedral of Notre Dame. To that historic church the intellect and the religious fervor of Paris flocked when attracted by such eloquence as that of the barefooted Carmelite. And the eager crowd was not disappointed. Lettered and unlettered, academicians and *epiciers*, felt the fascination of the great preacher. After the great church had been filled in every part, a man of short stature and singularly bright, prepossessing face, would ascend the pulpit and address the expectant multitude. His oratory was strikingly natural. It was very much like the best speaking of the forum transferred to the sanctuary, and made holy by the infusion of sacred themes. It was the reverse of ecclesiastical. About the Church the father did not say much; about doctrines he said still less; and about the clergy he said little that was not a rebuke. On the other hand, he made the aisles of Notre Dame resound with the most uncompromising liberalism. In words of burning eloquence he taught men that they owed duties to each other as citizens, and that as fathers of families they were dowered with rights which even the Church could not take away. The claim of the clergy to "direct" the conscience of the wife, and to set aside the authority of the husband, was a pretension which Pere Hyacinthe denounced with that peculiarly cutting, because personal eloquence, which men can wield when assailing the members of their own order. He asserted the right of the husband to be supreme in his own household, and the duty of the citizen to obey the laws of his own country. Unmoved by the threats of Rome, he raised up that old banner of French liberalism, on which was inscribed devotion to the family and to the nation. Without directly assailing the priestly pretensions of the Ultramontane party, he set forth doctrines which made those pretensions null and void. Hence the men of France listened to the French preacher with undisguised rapture. A religious creed which did not compel them to break off all visible connection with Rome, and yet left them masters in their own households and citizens of their own country, was the very thing for which they pined. On the other hand, the Ultramontane party of Paris were furious against the discourses of the Carmelite. All his eloquent denunciations of the vices which are preying on the life of France were powerless to still the fierce cry of heresy. The preacher was assailed with that cry; and, at last, even the courageous Archbishop of Paris so far bent before the storm, that he put an end to the series of Carmelite discourses, and invited the chief rival of Pere Hyacinthe to fill the pulpit of Notre Dame. The new preacher, Pere Felix, strove hard to undo the mischief wrought by his gifted predecessor. A Jesuit, and dowered with the graces of his own most accomplished order, he lent all the riches of his rhetoric to vilify Protestantism, and to preach the duty of uncompromising submission to Holy Church, as represented by its chief bishop. But the effort was in vain. The echoes of Hyacinthe's eloquence still lingered on men's ears. At last, however, the words of calumny won over to the side of his foes the chief dignitary of his order, who had before encouraged the great preacher with loving words. In a letter to Hyacinthe the Father-General of the barefooted Carmelites blamed him for doing the very things which he had previously encouraged him to perform, and commanded him to use a language, or to preserve a silence, which would not be the loyal expression of conscience.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT SUIT OF rooms with private bath, etc., on second floor, also three others, communicating or single, at No. 1402 WALNUT Street. 10 2 6t*

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY for BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal. Young men prepared for business or high standing in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESTNUT Street. Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 1635 CHESNUT Street. 10 1 1m* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

A. R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY, No. 819 ARCH Street, for class instruction in the rudiments of Singing, Vocalization, Glee and Madrigal Singing, will open on MONDAY, September 27. Circulars at the music stores and at No. 819 Arch street. 9 25 2w

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA. PREPARATORY CLASS.—In response to many solicitations, this Class has been opened for those who desire to be fitted for entrance into the next regular class. Apply to 10 1 1m HENRY COPPEE, LL.D., President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc. A First-class Primary Department. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18 tf

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT CLAYMONT, Delaware, twenty miles from Philadelphia, on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Rev. J. STURGES PEARCE, Rector. From Rev. Dr. Clemson, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Claymont. "My acquaintance with the Rev. Mr. Pearce and his Boarding School has impressed me with his peculiar aptitude to manage boys, and make them happy in their school relations. My impression is that he is a successful teacher. "JOHN B. CLEMSON. "Claymont, July 15, 1868." From Rev. Charles Breck, Wilmington, Del. "Trinity School, Claymont, has my full confidence, and most cheerfully do I recommend it as an institution combining all the refinement and cultivation of a Christian home with the most thorough discipline. "A student in my charge, and placed there by me, improved to my entire satisfaction. "CHARLES BRECK, "Rector of Trinity Church. "Wilmington, July 28, 1869." Persons having boys whom they wish to place away from home are invited to visit this school, or to address the Rector. 10 2 sw1m

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MEAD & ROBBINS, SUCCESSORS TO JOHN C. MEAD & SON, Manufacturers of the Finest Grades of SILVER PLATED WARES.

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UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.

Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.

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A. S. ROBINSON, FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS, PAINTINGS, Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES, NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET, 8 16 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

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WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY, Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar, Green Ginger, Mustard Seed, Spices, etc. etc. All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

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CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia, DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

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FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Wilmington and Reading Railroad, BEARING INTEREST At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency, PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district. For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

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WE HAVE FOR SALE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO. DUE 1889. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT. COUPONS MAY AND NOVEMBER. For particulars apply to DE HAVEN & BRO., BANKERS, No. 40 South THIRD Street, 6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO., Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA, Dealers in all Government Securities. Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New. A Liberal Difference allowed. Compound Interest Notes Wanted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

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FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. INTEREST 6 PER CENT. IN GOLD.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been in successful operation since May 10, and it is pronounced, by the thousands who have passed over it, to be in all respects as safe and well built as any railroad in the country. By the Pullman Palace Cars the journey is not only made without danger, but without unusual fatigue. The fears that many have expressed in relation to the perils of the overland trip are removed by experience, and the travel is steadily increasing.

The earnings of the road since its opening are officially stated by the Company as follows:—

From May 10 to May 31 ..... $391,420 12
" June 1 to June 30 ..... 706,602 29
" July 1 to July 31 ..... 623,559 96

Notwithstanding the rates for passengers and freight have been largely reduced, the earnings for August will be at about the same average. They will be published as soon as full returns are received. The earnings, as stated above, are at an average of about

Eight Million Dollars a Year,

Which will be steadily augmented by the development of the Pacific Coast, by settlement along the line, and by the natural increase of traffic.

The First Morigage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960, gold, or about $2,334,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus. We are also satisfied that, at present market rates, these bonds are a very desirable investment, and that they will advance in price as soon as the facts concerning the business and condition of the Company are generally understood

The Land Grant Bonds

To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by

A FIRST MORTGAGE

Upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. Three million acres of this land in the Platte Valley, in Nebraska, are admitted to be equal to any in the West. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and 40,000 acres were sold during a month thereafter, at an average price of over $5 00 per acre. While a part of the remainder of the land is of little value for agricultural purposes, there is another part from which a considerable sum will be realized. The value of the Land Grant is largely enhanced by the extensive coal mines, which are now being worked for the supply of the surrounding country, as well as for the railroad, and by other valuable mineral deposits, especially of copper.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment.

DE HAVEN & BRO., BANKERS, 9 29 wfm No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars furnished on application.

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO., NO. 309 WALNUT STREET, 9 24 fmwrp1m PHILADELPHIA.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms. ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London. B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris. And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. 1 2 tf

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S BONDS, OF THE ISSUE OF 1869, BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND SUBJECT TO TAXES, Are Exchangeable for New Bonds, BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND FREE FROM TAXES.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS IS OFFERED AT Ninety-One and One-Half Per Cent.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., 9 1 26t4p No. 303 WALNUT Street.

P. S. PETERSON & CO., Stock and Exchange Brokers, NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards. STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 7 26 tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING, LATE WITH HOWELL & BROS. FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, No. 1338 CHESNUT Street. GEORGE F. NAGLE. H. H. COOKE, late of firm of Howell & Brothers. H. C. EWING. 9 24 fmw1m

BEAN & WARD, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS, NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE, PHILADELPHIA. COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 9 18 tf

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT; GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE, HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE. No. 1328, 30 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN, 8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

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TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 1701 Walnut street, replete with every convenience in fixtures and furniture. Apply to S. DAVIS PAGE, No. 619 WALNUT Street. 10 1 6t*

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J. MUNDY & HOFFMAN 5 27 tf

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

CELEBRATED NEAPOLITAN ICES, The purest and best in the world; can be carried in a paper without melting, or sent to any part of the country, for balls, parties, etc. The leading physicians of Philadelphia recommend them, being composed entirely of pure fruits, cream, and sugar. TWENTY DIFFERENT FLAVORS of these splendid ICE CREAMS AND WATER ICES Are kept constantly on hand. P. J. ALLEGRETTI, 5 15 No. 1324 WALNUT Street.

THE PRIVATEER HORNET.

The Officers of the Vessel Arraigned.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 5.—This morning the officers of the Cuban privateer Hornet, or Cuba, were arraigned before General Allen Rutherford, United States Comulssioner for the District of Cape Fear. Judges Person and French appeared for the Government, and George Davis for the defendants. The parties were arraigned on the charge "that they did accept and exercise a commission to serve a foreign people in war, to wit, the people of Cuba against the people of Spain, a country with which the United States is at peace, and did fit out and arm, and did procure to be fitted out and armed, within the limits of the United States, a certain ship or vessel called the Cuba with intent that said vessel shall be employed in the service of the people of Cuba, to cruise and to commit hostilities against the people of Spain, a country with which this United States is at peace, and did enlist and serve on board of said vessel with the intent to cruise and commit hostilities against the people of Spain, in violation of the statutes of the United States and of the act of Congress of April 20, 1818." The Government not pressing the matter, the parties were not required to give bonds for their appearance at any specified time, but were placed in custody of United States Marshal Neff, who released them on parole on their personal assurance that they would not attempt to leave. The Government counsel made the point that the vessel had been fitted out in the United States, as charged in the indictment, to cruise and to commit hostilities against a government with which the United States is at peace, and to make it a *prima facie* case they asked for a continuance, to allow time to secure the presence of witnesses for the Government from New York and Washington.

The counsel for the defendants opposed the motion for a continuance, contending that the United States had no right to hold them, as the ship was commissioned by a regularly organized government, the republic of Cuba, and that she put in at Smithville in distress, and that it was contrary to the law of nations to detain her. Commissioner Rutherford decided that it was a *prima facie* case, and granted the Government until Monday, October 11, to produce witnesses.

VIRGINIA.

Meeting of the Legislature---The Iron-Clad Oath.

RICHMOND, Oct. 5.—The Senate elected all the officers named in the noon despatch, a Wells Republican making the same protest as was made in the House against their entering office without taking the iron-clad oath. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow. Both parties are in caucus to-night, the Wells men to change their ticket for Speaker, General D. B. White, who was nominated for that position last night, being regarded as objectionable to General Butler, having challenged him when in this city.

White has withdrawn, and the ticket will be changed to-night. The Wells Republicans ran a regularly nominated ticket for officers in the Senate, which received six votes. There is but little talk about the Senatorship to-day, in view of the more immediate interest of a choice of Speaker by the Walker men in caucus to-night. Robert Douglass, Private Secretary of President Grant, is here to-day.

RICHMOND, Oct. 5.—The caucus of the Walker men had not adjourned at midnight, and lively discussion was going on between the friends of Crenshaw, Turner, and Tally for the Speakership. The Wells Republican caucus at the Capitol is still in session. It is stated that they are discussing a petition to require the iron-clad oath from the officers of the Legislature elected at this session.

The secrecy of their caucus gives rise to various rumors about a determination to secede from the regular legislative interference, in the matter of the iron-clad oath, by prominent men in Washington, for its enforcement, etc., none of which can be traced to any *reliable* source. The vote on officers, in the Senate to-day, was strictly a party one, except in the case of an additional doorkeeper, when some Republicans refused to vote, on the ground that the Senate could not create such an office.

A Wonderful Phenomenon.

From the Evangelist.

On the first day of September, 1859, two astronomers, one at Oxford, the other at London, were at the same time watching the spots on the disc of the sun; and both at the same moment saw certain strange bright patches of light break out in front of the cluster. So brilliant were they that the observers at first thought that the darkening screens attached to their telescopes must have become fractured. But this was found not to be the case. The bright spots indicated a process that was going on upon the sun's surface—a process so rapid that in five minutes the spots had traveled over a space of nearly 34,000 miles.

Nor is this all. There is a strange connection oftentimes between the action of these magnetic forces and the phenomena of earthquakes and volcanoes. Indeed, it has been recently argued that the cause of the latter is to be found not in the subterranean fires of our globe expanding vapors and giving them a destructive agency, but in the electricity communicated to our globe by the sun. But be this as it may, it is a startling fact that there is a force manifesting itself on the face of the sun simply as a brilliant light flashing over its surface, that can through an interval of ninety-five millions of miles instantaneously operate on our earth; blaze along our telegraphic wires, give electric shocks to the signal-men stationed by them; flash Northern lights through the heavens; thrill the very globe from pole to pole with magnetic influences, disturb the repose of nature, and perhaps rock the solid earth as if its surface, in some places at least, were a mere scale on a boiling sea of fire.

There is something almost overpowering in a fact like this. Here is a force to which no other of which we have any knowledge can be compared. We speak with amazement of the speed of light, travelling thousands of miles in a single second. And yet there are perhaps worlds, or, as the poet phrases it,

"Systems of whose birth
No tidings yet have reached this nether world,"

from which that light, that started from them thousands of years ago, has not yet penetrated to this earth, so that it might seem as if the very vastness of the universe left its parts disconnected—so disconnected that even a message sent with the speed of light failed to reach them till thousands of years had transpired.

But here is an agent, a mysterious force, that annihilates distance, as light cannot do it, as gravitation perhaps cannot do it; originating, we know not how, but when showing itself on the sun, traveling almost in an instant through the bounds of the solar system, telegraphing as it were to the extremities of creation, without any instrumentality of wires or connections, the will of the great Maker, reaching and affecting the fibres of all living things, breaking up the repose of Nature, and calling forth at once the most magnificent displays of Northern light and volcanic force, till the solid globe reels and rocks at its noiseless touch!

Unnatural Deaths.

They do some things better in Great Britain than we do here, and one of the things in which they excel is the thoroughness and accuracy of the vital statistics. One of the recent returns of the Registrar-General, who has the charge of collecting and systematizing these statistics, gives the figures for five years, extending from 1863 to 1865 inclusive, of all the "violent or unnatural deaths," under which definition he includes all not resulting from disease or old age, which have occurred in the United Kingdom. During that period there were no fewer that 83,853 "unnatural deaths," of which, as would be expected from the greater exposure of men to causes of peril, 62,708 were those of males. Six hundred and twenty-one of these were due directly to intoxication; though this, of course, is but a portion of the total number of lives sacrificed through strong drink. Railways are debited with 4475 violent deaths, which shows that even in careful England the locomotive and the rail does its work of slaughter. The mine, however, leads the ghastly march in the number of its victims. Five thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight miners have perished by explosions, inundations, falling in of the mines, etc. The most curious, and perhaps also the most revolting, revelations of these statistics is the enormous proportion of what might be termed child-murders through the carelessness of the parents or protectors. Out of the number of 83,853 violent deaths, no fewer than 19,510 happened to children under five years of age. This is nearly one-fourth of the total, and the Registrar-General writes down that 3938 of these infants were burnt to death, 3267 scalded to death, 1950 drowned, and 5134 suffocated. Under the head of "mechanical injuries," such as fractures, falls, etc., the Registrar-General returns 28,114 deaths; under that of "chemical injuries," such as burns, scalds, and poisoning, 14,942; by drowning, suffocation, or other forms of asphyxia, 23,823; and 6896 by miscellaneous and unlabulated violence or mischance. Suicide adds 6609 to the list, and of this total nearly five thousand were males. Between the ages of fifteen and twenty, however, more girls than boys committed suicide, the figures being 165 females to 130 males between those ages. Above those ages the proportion runs entirely against the males, until between the ages of forty-five but 382 females committed suicide against 1135 males. During the five years seventy-one convicts, including three women, came to an "unnatural and violent death" by hanging. The death-roll contains curiosities of dissolution of which the following are examples:—"Two persons, one very old and one very young, were killed by game cocks; one person from artificial teeth; others from swallowing a fishbone, swallowing a pin, a needle, a halfpenny, a nutshell, a hook; one died from the sting of a wasp, one from the bite of a donkey, and one from fright in a storm."—*Baltimore American.*

Reminiscence of the Bonapartes.

The visit of the Empress to Ajaccio has recalled some curious details of the Bonaparte family, communicated by a Corsican. The house shown as that inhabited by Charles Bonaparte and his children is situated in one of the oldest parts of the town of Ajaccio. The original tenement, during the popular disturbances of 1793, was burned to the ground. Napoleon had been engaged in the expedition against Sardinia, the failure of which may partly be attributed to Paoli, and partly to the effects of bad weather on the naval portion of the enterprise. Corsica broke out in open rebellion. Paoli placed himself at the head of the insurgents, and said to Napoleon, "You must choose between France and me." "Well," replied the young officer, "I remain on the side of France, and separate from you, who are allied to the English." Napoleon was sent to Bastia. Paoli a second time made overtures to the Bonaparte family, which were rejected, upon which he attempted to take them prisoners. From this fate they were rescued by the attachment of a few mountaineers. Lucien, in the middle of the night, was suddenly aroused by the gleam of torches in his bedroom. He recognized among a group of mountaineers the friendly face of Costa, their leader, who exclaimed, "Quick, Luciano, awake Signora Letizia; Paoli's people will be upon you in an hour. But follow us; we are determined to rescue your family." Escorted by these mountaineers, the Bonapartes escaped to the hills, whence they saw Ajaccio, and of course their own house, enveloped in flames. Paoli razed it to the ground, and proclaimed the banishment *a perpetuite* of the Bonaparte family. After two days and nights of intense suffering, Madame Letizia and her children reached Marseilles, where her son Napoleon met her. Joseph was appointed war commissary, Lucien obtained employment in the military storekeeper's office, while Madame Letizia received rations distributed to emigrants. She and her daughters inhabited a miserable lodging in the Rue St. Laurent, and suffered extreme misery. The new house was built by the family on the plan of their former habitation, of which it is an exact reproduction. It has been purchased by Napoleon III. The rooms are numerous, but small; and to the last hour of his life the first Emperor disliked large rooms, and always selected a small apartment for the one in which he transacted important business.

The Origin of Rattlesnakes.

The attachment of the Red Indian aborigines to this famous reptile is proverbial; among nearly all the tribes, even at this present day, it is seldom disturbed, but is designated by the endearing name of grandfather. It is recorded, however, by the early historians, that when one tribe desired to challenge another to combat, they were in the habit of sending into the midst of their enemy the skin of a rattlesnake, whereby it would appear to have been employed as an emblem of revenge. And as for the origin of the rattlesnake, the old men among the Cherokees relate a legend to the following effect:—

A very beautiful young man, with a white face, and wrapped in a white robe, once made his appearance in their nation, and commanded them to abandon all their old customs and festivals and to adopt a new religion. He made use of the softest language, and everything he did proved him to be a good man. It so happened, however, that he could make no friends among them, and the medicine men of the nation conspired to take his life. In many ways did they try to do this—by lashing him with serpents, and by giving him poison, but were always unsuccessful. But in process of time the deed was accomplished, and in the following manner:—It was known that the good stranger was in the habit of daily visiting a certain spring for the purpose of quenching his thirst and bathing his body. In view of this fact, the magicians made a very beautiful war-chest, inlaid with some mud shells and decorated with rattles, and this chest they offered to the Great Spirit, with the prayer that he would teach them how to destroy the stranger. In answer to the prayer, a venemous snake was created and carefully hidden under a leaf by the side of the spring. The stranger, as usual, came there to drink, was bitten by the snake, and perished. The Cherokee nation then fell in love with the snake, and having asked the Great Spirit to distinguish it by some peculiar mark from all the other snakes in the world, he complied by transferring to its body the rattles which had made the chest of sacrifice so musical to the ear and so beautiful to the eye.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

A FULL LINE OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

Specially adapted to the City Merchant Tailor Trade,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

JAMES & LEE,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

3 28 w No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Willamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M. and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 6:44 and 7:31 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:45 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central R. R.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:20 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:20 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:20 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 20 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n.	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accomm'dation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11:00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 4:05 and 6:35 P. M.	
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	6:10 P. M.
Day Express	1:30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN P. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. — FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Eastor, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:20 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:25 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869. 9 20

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6¾, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¼, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7¾, 8:10, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 P. M., and 11:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 1:05 P. M., 3:50 P. M., and 5:45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at R. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, 4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	3:20 P. M.
" " William

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Miss Rose Hersee as "Amina."

Bellini's opera of *La Sonnambula* was given last night by the Parepa-Rosa troupe, for the purpose of introducing Miss Rose Hersee to the Philadelphia public in the *role* of "Amina." We are sorry to say that the public were not as much interested in the occasion as they ought to have been, or as they would undoubtedly have been if the very great merits of the *debutants* had been understood. Miss Hersee comes to us entirely unheralded, and all that was known of her was from the reports of one or two performances in New York just previous to her coming here. These spoke well of her abilities, but she did not appear often enough to become generally known or appreciated. Last evening Miss Hersee won upon the regards of her audience from the first, and before the fall of the curtain she established herself as a popular favorite. Her *debut* was a decided and brilliant success in every particular, and it has been long since the habitues of the Academy of Music have had the pleasure of welcoming such a promising artist. Miss Hersee is *petite* in figure, slight and graceful, with a bright, open, and intelligent countenance, and as an actress she displayed considerable ability. Her voice is a pure soprano, clear, sweet, and sympathetic. It is rather light, but sufficiently powerful to fill the Academy without effort, and it has evidently been carefully trained in a good school. Her method is excellent, and throughout the opera she sang with admirable feeling and expression, and proved herself to be a genuine artist who understands that dramatic fervor is of quite as much importance as brilliant vocalization. Miss Hersee sang with fine expression in the concerted piece in the second act, and in the rather trying air in the third act, and the curtain went down on each act amid a storm of applause. The *debutante* was called before the curtain three times with much enthusiasm, and she will undoubtedly hereafter be considered one of the chief attractions of the troupe. Miss Hersee is still very young, and it is easy to prophesy a brilliant future for her if she cultivates assiduously her fine talents.

Mr. Castle sang and acted in the part of "Elvino" well, as he always does, but Mr. Laurence, who sustained the *role* of "Count Rodolph," did not equal the expectations we had formed of him from his performance of Monday evening. Mr. Laurence was very tame in his acting, and his singing was absolutely expressionless. This gentleman has a fine voice, but he will never be a favorite unless he makes better use of it than he did last evening. The part of "Lisa" was filled by Miss Fannie Stockton, whose singing was not remarkable either for correctness or brilliancy. Miss Stockton acted very carelessly, and the disposition she showed to giggle was not creditable to an actress of her experience. The choruses were very well given, and the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Anthony Reiff, was kept well in hand, and gave an excellent support to the voice.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Balfe's opera of *The Puritan's Daughter* will be performed for the first time in this city, with Madame Rosa in the leading *role*.

To-morrow *The Bohemian Girl* will be given.

AT THE CHESNUT *Our American Cousin* continues to be the attraction. This very amusing comedy is admirably acted by Miss Keene and her company, and it is heartily enjoyed by the fashionable audiences that nightly fill the most beautiful theatre in the city.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will appear this evening as "Iago," in Shakespeare's tragedy of *Othello*. This is Mr. Booth's greatest performance, and there is no actor upon the American stage who can approach him in it.

To-morrow evening *Richelieu* will be given, on Friday *Othello*, on Saturday afternoon *The Lady of Lyons*, and on Saturday evening *Richard III*.

AT THE ARCH *Formosa* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the minstrels will appear this evening in various amusing Ethiopian burlesques and other attractive features.

THE EUROPEAN CIRCUS is now in full operation on Eighth street, between Race and Vine, and it is attracting crowded audiences every afternoon and evening. This troupe contains a large number of very fine performers, and it well deserves all its success.

A REFORMATION JUBILEE—whatever that may be—and grand musical festival will be held at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, October 18, to inaugurate the great Fair for the benefit of the Orphans' Home at Germantown.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WHISKY-RING ASSASSINS.

Arrest of the Men who Attempted to Assassinate Revenue Detective Brooks—How they were Caged.

The N. Y. *Times* of this morning prints the following:—

The men who attempted the assassination of James J. Brooks, the United States revenue officer, in Philadelphia, on the 6th of September last, and who were alleged to have been hired for that purpose by a "whisky ring," to which Brooks had made himself obnoxious, have just been arrested in this city under somewhat peculiar circumstances.

Friday last Detective Scott was informed that four men had been for some time at the Ocean House, Coney Island, acting in a suspicious manner, and he took this information to Inspector Walling, at the Central Police Office, who sent a person down to get a description of the suspected men. When this was compared with that of the Brooks assailants, which had been received by Superintendent Kennedy by the proclamation of Mayor Fox, it was seen that they were probably the persons wanted in that affair. Inspector Walling therefore put a watch upon them, and it was intended to arrest them Saturday on Coney Island, but early in the morning they began leaving for this city, and before night were all safely lodged in a house in the lower part of the Fifteenth ward, which was discovered by the officers following the last one. The house was not entered, because it was desired to take them all at once, and a watch was therefore maintained outside until about 6 o'clock Sunday night, when, during the great storm, they all came out for a stroll, and were followed until they reached the corner of Bleecker and Mercer streets, where they were seized by Inspector Walling, and Officers Scott, Wilkinson, and Murray, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, and hurried to a station-house, where they gave their name as Edward McLaughlin, Hugh Mara, James Dougherty, and Peter Donohue, alias Bottles. As a "blind" to throw off inquiry, and prevent a rescue by habeas corpus, it was given out that they had been taked for the bank burglary at Norwich, and were hurried away to cells in different station-houses. But, owing to personal description and to a word he let fall, McLaughlin was taken to the Central Police Office, where in a little time he consented to go to Philadelphia without waiting for legal rendition, and he accordingly left on the midnight train in charge of Detective Scott. As we have been informed, he there on Monday was fully identified by Mr. Brooks, and finally confessed himself as the man who drove the hack which conveyed the assassin to and from the scene of the attempted murder at the corner of Front and Arch streets.

The Philadelphia authorities were informed of the arrests at once, and bestirred themselves with such vigor that during Monday a requisition for the culprits was obtained upon an indictment, and this document would have reached here early yesterday morning, but for the freshet. Being delayed, Superintendent Kennedy and Inspector Walling were kept considerably excited by the fear that the prisoners would be snatched away by habeas corpus. The fact of the arrest did leak out, in some way, and the writ was issued yesterday in their behalf; but owing to the singular skill of Superintendent Kennedy, service was not made upon him, the person having it did not think to serve it upon Inspector Walling, which would have answered the same purpose, and so it came to naught. Meantime a Philadelphia officer arrived who had seen both indictment and requisition, and Inspector Walling determined at a late hour last night to take the prisoners before Justice Ledwith, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, and have the Philadelphia officers make a complaint against them, upon which a commitment could be issued that would serve to flank the writ of habeas corpus until the warrant for their rendition could be signed by Governor Hoffman. This move being successful, the prisoners will leave this morning for Philadelphia to be tried for their offense. This has proved to be shooting with intent to kill, as happily Mr. Brooks, notwithstanding the ball passed through his lungs, is rapidly recovering, and on Monday was in attendance at the office of Mayor Fox to identify McLaughlin, the hackman.

HOME FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—At No. 3921 Locust street a house has been purchased and a home arranged for the indigent blind. Assistance in the prosecution of this very laudable object is very much needed. This can be rendered either by contributions or by employing the female inmates, who cane-seat chairs or make baskets. By our advertisement columns it will be seen that a fair is to be held at the hall, corner of Eighteenth and Chestnut streets, commencing on Monday next, and continuing during the week, when the benevolent public are invited to assist the ladies who have taken the matter in hand.

PHILADA. BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Its One Hundred and Sixty-second Session.

The Philadelphia Baptist Association commenced this year's session in the Memorial Baptist Church, Master street, near Broad, yesterday afternoon. The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Peltz, after which a collection was taken up for incidental expenses. Rev. G. H. Peters, pastor of the Third Baptist Church, was elected Moderator, and Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., Secretary. Reports were presented as follows:—

Montgomery Church.—Number of members received during the year, 8; by letter, 5. Number of schools, 1; officers, 2; teachers, 12. Volumes in library, 350.

Spruce Street Church.—Baptisms, 23; received by letter, 16; present membership, 508. Schools, 3; officers, 12; teachers, 72. Volumes in library, 2500.

Lower Dublin Church.—Baptisms, 7; received by letter, 7; present membership, 252. Schools, 3; officers, 6; teachers, 24. Volumes in library, 800.

On the recommendation of the Special Committee, it was resolved that the Association assemble at 8½ o'clock for devotional exercises, and continue until 9½ o'clock; meet for business at 9½ o'clock, adjourn at 12½ o'clock; meet at 2 o'clock, adjourn at 5 o'clock.

In the evening were presented the claims of the American Baptist Union, American Baptist Home Mission, and American Baptist Education Society.

Wednesday Morning Session.

The Association, pursuant to adjournment, met at 8½ o'clock this morning and spent an hour in devotional exercises. At 9½, the session was devoted to business, Rev. J. H. Peters in the chair, who announced the following Committees:—

On Digest of Letters—L. P. Hornberger, Joseph Perry, William Coderille.

On Admission of New Churches—William Cathcart, J. N. Castle, Thomas Winter, William Whitehead, William Bucknell, William E. Cornwell.

On Next Meeting—E. W. Dickinson, E. M. Levy, E. L. Magoon, William P. Hollinger, James Miller.

On Auditing Accounts—Thomas N. Taylor, Thomas W. Walter, Jonathan Powel, George Nugent, N. C. Harrison, J. G. Neavie.

On Circular Letter—J. Wheaton Smith, R. S. Heuson, J. Spencer Kennard, A. T. Shanafelt.

On the Election of Trustees—U. T. Abbott, Charles Keen, Stephen Coulter.

Reports were made from additional churches as follows:—

Second Baptist, Wilmington—Members, 377; baptisms, 4; Sunday School, 1; officers, 4; teachers, 64; scholars, 427; contributions, $400.

Tenth Baptist, Philadelphia—Members, 1003; baptisms, 29; Sunday Schools, 3; officers, 10; teachers, 57; scholars, 625; contributions, $10,947 17.

Eleventh Baptist, Philadelphia—Members, 338; baptisms, 2; Sunday School, 1; officers, 4; teachers, 25; scholars, 221; contributions, $3359 93.

Nineteenth Street Baptist—Members, 823; baptisms, 54; Sunday School, 1; officers, 5; teachers, 27; scholars, 175; contributions, $9.

Calvary Baptist, Philadelphia—Members, 274; baptisms, 24; Sunday Schools, —; officers, 5; teachers, 21; scholars, 200.

Broad Street—Members, 547; baptisms, 40; Sunday School, 1; officers, 7; teachers, 46; scholars, 480; contributions, $1140 14.

Announcement was made of the death of Rev. Mr. Barrass, the oldest pastor of the Baptist Association, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Malcolm, the next oldest minister.

Pottsville—Members, 155; baptisms, 15; Sunday School, 1; officers, 5; teachers, 18; scholars, 160; contributions, $1848 81.

Tabernacle, Philadelphia—Members, 436; baptisms, 14; Sunday School, 1; officers, 9; teachers, 44; scholars, 604.

First German, Philadelphia—Members, 213; baptisms 24; Sunday Schools, 2; officers, 12; teachers, 35; scholars, 250; contributions, $1848 22.

Point Pleasant, Bucks County—Members, 167; baptisms, 1.

Dover Church—Sunday Schools, 3; officers, 4; teachers, 14; scholars, 100.

Upland Church—Members, 175; baptisms, 8.

Spring Garden—Members, 399; baptisms, 69; Sunday Schools, 1; officers, 8; teachers, 32; scholars, 582; contributions, $1632 71.

First German, Wilmington—Members, 63; baptisms, 2; Sunday Schools, 1; officers, 3; teachers, 14; scholars, 66; contributions, $360.

Berean, Philadelphia—Members, 219; baptisms, 4; Sunday School, 1; officers, 4; teachers, 20; scholars, 250.

At 11 o'clock religious exercises were resumed by appointment. Rev. J. H. Castle, D. D., delivered the doctrinal sermon on "The Person of Christ," from the text, Matt. 16: 13-16:—

"When Jesus came into the coasts of Cesarea Philippi, He asked His disciples crying, Who do men say that I, the Son of Man, am? And they said, Some say that Thou art John the Baptist, some Elias, and others Jeremias or one of the Prophets. He saith unto them, But who say ye that I am? And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art the Christ, the son of the Living God."

The reverend gentleman considered the subject under the following heads:—

1. Is Jesus Christ a man?
2. Is He more than a man?
3. If so, how much more than a man?
4. And if both human and Divine, to what extent can we comprehend the union?
5. Finally, what is the value of the true Scriptural doctrine of the person of Christ?

In conclusion, he stated the four factors necessary to the complete conception of Christ's person are:—1. True and proper Deity. 2. True and proper humanity. 3. The union of Deity and humanity in one person. 4. The distinction of Deity from humanity in the one person, so that there be no mixture of natures.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Revenue Detective Brooks visited the United States Marshal's office yesterday.

—The City Treasurer has been in receipt of $1225 44 for boiler inspections and examinations during the month of September.

—A Special Committee of Councils is still investigating the recent robbery at the Tax Receiver's office.

—The "William Wooley" Hose Company of Boston left for home this morning.

—The journeymen tailors have succeeded in their strike that ten hours shall constitute a day's work.

—There will be a burlesque game of base-ball to-morrow afternoon on the "Athletic" grounds.

—The effects of the late flood are still visible along the Delaware and Schuylkill fronts.

—There was a large sale of fast horses at the Bazaar yesterday.

—The "Avondale Relief Fund" in this city amounts to $34,928 44.

—Another sparring exhibition to-night at Washington Hall.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.—About a quarter after 12 o'clock this morning, fire was discovered in the drying-room attached to the dye-house of Black & Clough, at Twenty-fourth and Wallace streets, and owing to the inflammable nature of the contents the flames were not extinguished until all in the building had been consumed. The loss on the stock and building was $5000, which is covered by insurance in the Ætna and Niagara offices. The carpenter shop of Albert G. Clark, adjoining on the south, and the main structure of the dye-house, were considerably damaged by water.

A GAY DECEIVER.—Jesse Conrow is quite a gay deceiver. For some time he paid attention to Eliza Doyle, and after a little while he married her under the name of John W. White, before Alderman Plankinton. After remaining with her for a little while, he borrowed some $45 from her and then left her. Subsequently he was arrested, when it was discovered that he had a wife living, and a family of several children. Jesse was bound over in $1200 to answer the double charge of bigamy and obtaining money under false pretenses.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—James A. Freeman, auctioneer, sold at noon to-day, at the Exchange, the following:—

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 2330 Brown street, lot 15 by 60 feet, subject to $66 ground rent, $1855.

Building lot, Tulpehocken street, near Anderson street, Germantown, 180 by 230 feet, $950.

Valuable public house, known as Shinn's, Broad street, above Chesnut, lot 34 by 80 feet, at $1900 per foot, $34,000.

THE RESULT OF SONNAMBULISM.—At 9 o'clock last evening, William Griffin (colored), belonging to the steamboat W. Whilldin, while under the effects of a somnambulistic fit, walked the deck of the vessel, and finally plunged into the Delaware. Lieutenant Smith, of the Harbor Police, heard the splash, and running to the spot, found William in the water. With the assistance of Charles Marshall, a hand on the boat, he succeeded in rescuing the drowning man.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—Yesterday afternoon the Delaware Harbor Police, while in the vicinity of Gunner's Run, saw several men acting suspiciously on the wharf. The fellows ran, and the policemen on making an examination found a huge water stop, weighing 400 pounds, belonging to the Department of Water. The article was returned to the department, but the thieves succeeded in escaping.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT.—James and Michael Shields got into a fight with John Valentine, at Eighth and Carpenter streets, last evening. A revolver was drawn by one of the Shields and discharged. A policeman then took them into custody and gave them a hearing before Alderman Boasall, who sent them below.

ROBBED.—Last evening Henry Brent stepped into the Liberty House, on Coates street, below Third. Being tired he fell asleep, and on awaking discovered that he had lost his watch. He informed the police of the circumstance, and they arrested Maggie Young, an inmate of the place. She was held by Alderman Toland for trial.

GAVE BIRTH TO A CHILD.—At 11 o'clock last night a colored woman named Mary Brown gave birth to a male child in the yard attached to the Preston Retreat, at Twentieth and Hamilton streets. She was taken to the Ninth District Station.

CHANCE FOR AN INDUSTRIOUS BUSINESS MAN.—We call attention to the wants of a reliable company, with which we are familiar, for a competent and energetic man for the position of secretary and treasurer.

MURDER.

Coroner's Inquest upon the Body of John Hughes.

This morning at 10 o'clock Coroner Daniels held an investigation into the circumstances attending the killing of John Hughes, who came to his death from a stab inflicted on the Chesnut Street Bridge, last Saturday night.

Edward Smith, the young man arrested on the charge of having perpetrated the deed, was present at the hearing.

The evidence elicited was as follows:—

John Miller sworn—I reside No. 125 S. Twenty-fourth street; on Saturday night about 11 o'clock I was passing over the Chesnut street bridge; I heard the cries of a man when I had reached the first pier from the west side; I walked along to the middle of the bridge, and saw the man who was crying; I asked him what was the matter, and he crossed over to me and said that two young fellows had stabbed him, pointing towards Twenty-third street; he opened his vest and showed me the blood; I ran towards where he pointed, and met a man and woman; I ran as far as the corner and saw nobody except Mr. Lynch and his wife sitting in front of their house; I looked for a policeman, but found none; I didn't think the man dangerously wounded, and so went home.

Helen Gaw Coleman (colored) sworn—I reside at No. 125 South Thirty-seventh street; on Saturday night, as I was crossing the Chesnut Street Bridge, I saw three men sitting on a step near the bridge; as I passed them, a couple of them got up; I went along a little further, and then saw that they were after me. (At this point Smith was directed to stand up before the witness, who said that he looked like one of those who were after her.) A couple of women were also on the bridge; one of the fellows came over to me and snatched my shawl and sack from me; the taller one of the two committed the robbery; the smaller one didn't grab me; after the taller one took hold of the sack, he said, "Come on, come to him;" one of the ladies on the bridge asked me what was the matter; I replied that I hadn't done anything to him; I then went back to the eastern end of the bridge, and got a car ticket from a gentleman who keeps a grocery store where the cars turn; I waited then till a car came along, and rode home; as I was repassing over the bridge, I saw the tall fellow coming along with my shawl; I got up in the car and said, "There he is with my shawl now." (Garments exhibited, and recognized by the witness.) I then went home; as I was passing over the bridge the first time, I saw the two fellows run up to another man, and say to him, "You are an old man;" that was their expression.

Martha Hunter sworn—Live No. 224 S. Twenty-first street; was crossing the bridge when I heard a scuffle; I looked around, and saw three men there; one had on dark grey clothes; I thought they were dancing; an old man came running towards me; I asked him what was the matter, and he said, "I'm stabbed;" he went on the north side of the bridge, and sat down; when I went over to him he was dead; there were three men there; one of them picked up his hand, and let it fall again; two of them were quite boys (witness couldn't recognize Smith); I saw the old man pushed away, but didn't see him stabbed.

John O'Hara sworn—Live No. 2258 Sansom street; was standing at the corner of Twenty-third and Chesnut street on Saturday night; three of us—Smith, Conroy, and myself—were going on the bridge; the colored girl (a preceding witness) was also going over; Smith followed her; two ladies were also coming over the bridge, and the colored girl stopped to talk to them; then Smith took the shawl and sack from the colored girl; I told him to give them back, but he wouldn't do it; I left then right away; I left Smith and Conroy there; I saw Smith, Conroy, and Hope again late that night, at Twenty-third and Chesnut street's; they said nothing about the fight; Smith told me that he had stopped at a grocery store at Twenty-second and Chesnut streets, and left word if anybody inquired for the shawl, they could have it by calling at his house.

Lewis Bigley sworn—Live southwest corner Twenty-second and Chesnut streets; on Saturday night about 11 o'clock was standing at my place when a colored girl came up and inquired for a policeman, saying that somebody on the bridge had stolen her shawl; I gave her a car ticket to ride home, and she left; fifteen minutes afterwards I saw Smith come along with the shawl; two boys were with him; they asked if anybody had come along inquiring for a shawl; I told them a colored girl had; I told them to leave the shawl with me; but Smith said he guessed he would keep it till the girl called; they then went away.

James Lynch sworn—Live southwest corner of Twenty-third and Chesnut streets; about 10 o'clock on Saturday night I saw Mr. Hughes going westward, passing my house.

John Conway sworn—Live at No. 137 Cope street; on Saturday night I and Hope were down seeing the parade; on coming home we met Smith and O'Hara; they went up on the Chesnut street bridge; I heard the cries of a colored girl, and ran up and asked her what was the matter; she told me she was robbed of her shawl and sack; I had left Hope at Twenty-third and Chesnut; Smith hallooed for me to come on; and we, O'Hara, Smith, and myself, crossed the bridge; O'Hara said to Smith, "Give the poor colored girl her shawl;" Smith said, "No, whatever I take I'll keep;" O'Hara then left us; Smith and I returned across the bridge; going down Chesnut street, at Twenty-third Hope ran across the street to us; he asked Smith what was the matter; Smith told Hope that he had tripped a man, gave him a kick, and taken the shawl and sack from him; all three then went to Bagley's grocery store; (witness then related what had occurred at Bagley's, as testified to by Mr. Bagley himself) we all went to Smith's house, in Beach street, and left the articles there and then came back, and went through an archway, up the steps, on to the bridge; when we got on top, I saw a man coming along from the west side; Smith ran across, and got fussing with the man; we stood about fifteen feet from them while they were scuffling; after they had done, Smith came across to us, and the man turned and went away; I saw Smith hit the man first, when the man returned the blow; I can't say whether Smith hit the man with his fist or a knife; I saw nobody else on the bridge; Smith told us that he hit the man on the lip; coming down he asked us in to Harding's, to "have a drink;" we went in, and Smith walked off without paying for them; a parade was then coming along Market street, and we all three ran there; when Smith struck the man, he said nothing to him; he hit him at once; we followed the parade to West Philadelphia, and stopped in the tavern of "Oyster Jack;" he asked us what we would have; we said "ale;" while the man was down the cellar Smith ran out, and as we had no money to pay for the ale, we also walked out; we found Smith standing in front of another beer saloon; he asked us in again to take a drink, that he had money enough to pay for two drinks; when we came out we saw Hope standing there; Smith said, "Come along—to—with him;" we then walked to Chesnut street, and got on the bridge; Smith walked up to the man, and felt his pulse; I said to Smith, "That is the man you killed;" he said to me, "I know I did, but for God's sake don't tell on me." I told him then to throw away his knife, and he said he already had done so; I and Smith then waited there until the body was taken away; Smith and I then went down to Twenty-third street, and Smith left me; I met Hope, and we walked to Locust street and there parted; I said to Hope, "That was the man Smith killed;" Hope said he "thought it was," right after the fight; Smith didn't tell me that he had stabbed the man, but acknowledged it to me after we found the dead body; he told me that he had thrown the knife away; when Smith and I returned to Chesnut street after leaving Hope on Market street, we met Hope and asked him where he was going; he said, "A man has been murdered on the bridge, and I'm going for a policeman;" Smith and I then went on the bridge, and found the body.

John Boyle sworn—Live No. 127 S. 24th street. This witness corroborated the testimony of Conway, and said in addition, that when Smith returned to Conway and himself, after the scuffle with the man, he said to him: "I ran a knife into him!" The witness heard the man groan after being struck; the man was walking along quietly when Smith went up to him and began the scuffle. Smith told Conway and myself while we were going over the bridge, with the fire company, (testified to by Conway) that he had thrown away his knife and handkerchief. After this affair Smith told Conway and myself not to say anything, but to go to confession to-morrow and forgive ourselves!

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh sworn—I made a *post mortem* examination of a body, recognized as that of John Hughes, on October 3, at the Twenty-fourth Ward Station House; I discovered a penetrating wound, three inches below the left nipple, three-eighths of an inch long, made by a sharp penetrating instrument; the instrument passed into the chest below the sixth rib, an inch from the cartilage, and entered the left verticle of the heart near the apex; direction of wound inwards and slightly upward; depth, 3½ to 4 inches; the deceased came to his death from violence; wound of the heart.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—

That the said John Hughes came to his death by a stab inflicted at the hands of Edward Smith, on the night of October 2d, 1869, on the eastern end of the Chesnut street bridge, Chesnut street above Twenty-third.

THE RESURRECTION.—Rev. Willard M. Rice, D.D., will preach in the Second Reformed Church, Seventh street, above Brown, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. The subject which will be under consideration will be "The Resurrection of Christ." Dr. Rice is a divine of eminent talent.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Robert Curry was convicted of the larceny of a coat, which he stole from a building in Arch street, above Third, where the owner of it was working.

George Savage was tried upon the charge of assault and battery upon Mrs. Mary E. Burgess. On the part of the prosecution it was testified that the lady was standing in front of defendant's house talking with his wife, when he came up, and, after calling her a number of opprobrious names, struck her in the face, and caused her to fall in the alley. The defendant set forth that the prosecutrix had struck the defendant's little son, and that though he did say something to her, yet he did not strike her.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Bashan vs. Conway. An action to recover damages for alleged unlawful sale of plaintiff's property during his absence from the city. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $324 47.

Gigmon Getz vs. William A. Piper. An action to recover money alleged to have been paid defendant upon a consideration which proved a failure. It was set forth that the defendant, through his authorized agent, represented to the plaintiff that the Union Deposit Iron Company was paying a dividend of 3 per cent. per month, and by this representation induced him to buy from the defendent twenty-five shares of its stock at par, agreeing that if it did not bring this dividend he would take it back at the same price. But it did not pay the profit, and a demand was made for its redemption, which the defendant refused to comply with, and hence this suit.

On the part of the defense it was denied that such representation or guarantee was made, but only the statement of the company showing a dividend of three per cent. was exhibited to him, who was authorized to make no further representations. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

John Buckwalter vs. The Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover the price of eleven horses sold to the defendants' agent for them. The defense alleged payment, proving that they had given their agent the funds to be handed over to plaintiff; but it was not proven that this agent was the plaintiff's agent for receiving the money, and it came out in the testimony that their agent had forged the receipts of the plaintiff, but never paid the money to him, and was dismissed from the service of the company. Verdict for plaintiff, $750.

C. J. Fox & Bro. vs. Wright, Gillies & Bro. An action to recover on the sale of goods, plaintiffs alleging that the defendants ordered of them one hundred cases of cinnamon at 57½ cents per pound, payable in gold, and the goods to be delivered at New York; the goods were delivered, but defendants refused to receive them, and plaintiff, giving notice, sold them at an auction for a sum much less than the price at which defendants had agreed to buy. This suit was brought to recover the difference. The defense was to the effect that plaintiffs were negligent in the delivery of the goods, waiting forty days from the completion of the purchase, and then the price of the commodity had fallen considerably, for which reason they declined to accept. On trial.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.

A Chinaman Murders His Wife and a Boarder at His House, and Then Commits Suicide—Sickening Details.

From the N. Y. Herald of this morning.

One of the most cold-blooded murders and suicide that has taken place in this city for a long time, resulting in the almost instantaneous death of three persons, occurred at No. 67 Cherry street last night. The facts which could be gathered at a late hour last night were as follows:—

On the third floor, in the rear of the above premises, resided Henry Acong, his wife Sarah Ann, Charles Archoe, and a young man, about seventeen years of age, named George Arguny, the latter of whom only remains to throw any light upon this horrid butchery. About half-past 10 Acong and his wife, in company with the boy, were in the sitting-room, the wife asleep on the sofa, the man Archoe being in his bedroom adjoining the hall. Acong suddenly sprung up and proceeded to the hall bedroom, and began a conversation with Archoe in relation to money matters; shortly after which the young man states he heard Charley cry ing murder, and rushing to the door saw Acong plunging a large dagger into the body of Charley, who was still lying on the bed with his clothes on. He immediately ran for the stairs, shouting "Murder" at the top of his voice, and was pursued part way down, but stumbling, he rolled to the bottom, and Acong returned to the sitting-room. The boy, as soon as able, gained the street, and secured the services of Officer Burns, of the Fourth precinct, who entered the house, and was horrified at beholding Acong's wife lying at the foot of the stairs dead. Proceeding up the stairs to the sitting-room he discovered Acong lying in a bed in a room adjoining the sitting-room, plunging a large knife into his breast and side, and groaning in most agonizing tones. Seizing the arm of the murderer and suicide, he wrenched the weapon from his hands. By this time Officers Nash and others, of the Fourth precinct, came to his assistance; but the unfortunate man lived but about twenty minutes, when he breathed his last. Upon examining the bodies they were found to be mutilated and butchered in a horrible manner, the man Archoe having nine stab wounds on him—three on the breast, three on the left side, and three on the left arm, besides a slight cut across the throat. Acong's wife was stabbed in several places about the breast and stomach, the entrails protruding from the latter wounds. Acong himself was stabbed several times in the breast, bowels, and side.

It is presumed that after stabbing the man in the room he returned to his room, where his wife lay, sleeping on the sofa, and plunged the dagger into her, as the wall and sofa bear by were besmeared with blood, and in her struggle to free herself had reached as far as the foot of the stairs, and either fell down from the loss of blood or was pushed down by her husband. Her place was, previous to the bloody transaction, scrupulously neat and clean; but last night the scene presented upon entering was sickening, the entire place being besmeared with blood.

Acong is a sailor, and returned from a five months' voyage about a week ago, since which time, the boy Arguny states, he has been acting "funny," laughing to himself all the while. No motive can be assigned for the crime, as both he, his wife, and Archoe have been on friendly terms. The instrument with with which the bloody deed was committed was a dirk knife having a blade about six inches long, with an ivory handle, and is now in possession of Captain Allaire at the Fourth Precinct Station House. Coroner Flynn has been notified, and will hold an inquest at ten o'clock this morning.

The boy Arguny has been locked up in the Fourth precinct station house to appear as a witness before the Coroner's jury.

The parties are all in the prime of life, none of them being over thirty-five years of age. Acong leaves one child, a boy about four years of age, who was taken care of by the police.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The gold market showed something of its old fire, and the premium fluctuated quite briskly. From the opening price of 123¾ there was a sharp advance to 130¾, with a reaction late in the day, and subsequent to the Government sale, to 129⅞. The early advance was based upon the Spanish-Cuban news. At the Government sale the merchants were large buyers. The speculative feeling for a decline which followed the restoration of quiet to the gold market is evinced in the active borrowing demand for cash gold. Lenders allowed from seven to five per cent. on the currency collaterals for their gold in the greater number of transactions, but in many instances got the currency without interest or fee. The block in the exports strengthens the feeling in favor of higher gold, especially as the demand to cover 'short' sales of exchange is also quite active.

"The drift of the money market was to still greater ease, and lenders, rather than let their balances go unemployed over night, were satisfied with as low as five per cent on call, at which rate money was to be had in good sums before three o'clock. The great bulk of business, however, was at six to seven per cent. The prevailing abundance of funds is due to several causes. The great shrinkage in values at the Stock Exchange has primarily lessened the demand. It requires a great deal less money to carry stocks now than it did a month ago. Again, the demand from the West is comparatively light. The shipments of currency have commenced, but the amounts sent are small. The decline in gold has checked the movement of the crops. The farmers have in their minds the old prices, and are loth to sell; hence the retention of grain which, with a higher premium on gold, would find its way to the seaboard, while currency would find its way to the West. It is curious to speculate what will be the eventual result of this state of affairs. The more cynical financiers suggest that Mr. Boutwell, who is so full of expedients for encouraging the business of the country, should turn about and buy gold, with a view to letting out the crops. Perhaps it was an apprehension that he would be compelled to change his policy that gave the gold market its firmer tone to-day. The lower rate for money is beginning to be felt in the market for commercial paper, where a better inquiry was reported to-day. Rates also show a diminution, and prime notes were quoted at from nine to twelve per cent. discount. A large importing house in Pine street is reported to have failed to-day.

"Foreign exchange was again steady and active under a large demand for bills. It should be remembered that in the late gold 'corner' there was a very free sale of bills on 'short' account, which, like the overselling of the stock market, is reacting against the sellers. Many of these sales have been covered within the last few days, while the reduced time of exports curtails the supply of bills. The late gold speculation has ramified in its effects every branch of business in Wall street.

"Governments underwent a strong reaction from yesterday's prices, although the market was in the main dull. Each decline brings in new buyers, and hence any operation for a decline encounters new obstacles. The foreign and home markets have not been well balanced lately, owing to the fluctuations in gold, but showed more signs of equalization to-day, and hence the closing prices of Governments this afternoon were more steady, the rise in exchange and the firmer tone in gold checking sales to the foreign brokers."

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FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Hornet—The Probabilities of Her Release—President Grant at a Wedding—Coming Duel Between Moseby and a Regular Officer—Boutwell's Forthcoming Speech.

Another Benedick.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—President Grant at noon today attended the wedding of Miss Kate Ramsey, daughter of General George D. Ramsey, of the Ordnance Bureau, and Major Hill, U. S. A. The ceremony was performed at the Arsenal, where General Ramsey is on duty.

The Hornet.

The administration proposes to leave the matter of the steamer Hornet in the hands of the United States Commissioner at Wilmington.

The case has now resolved itself into one of law entirely, and the vessel will have to abide the decision of the Commissioner whatever that may be.

A Duel in Prospect.

It is reported here that John S. Moseby, of guerrilla fame, has challenged Colonel Boyd, U. S. A., on duty at Warrenton, Va., to fight a duel, and that the challenge has been accepted. The difficulty grew out of an alleged personal assault by Boyd upon Moseby.

Sickles' Note.

The letter from Madrid, published in a New York paper, purporting to give the text of General Sickles' letter to the Spanish Government, is pronounced incorrect in official circles here. While Sickles' note was firm and positive, it was couched in perfectly respectful and diplomatic language.

Secretary Boutwell

will go to Philadelphia on Saturday to speak at a large Republican mass meeting. This speech is looked for with much interest.

General Butler

had a long interview with Secretary Boutwell and other Treasury officials this morning.

Seizure of Illicit Stills.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Supervisor Hutton reports from Philadelphia that he has seized nine stills in the Richmond district. They all bear evidence of recent use.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Virginia Legislature—Proceedings of Both Branches—Getting Under Way.

RICHMOND, Oct. 6.—In the House, to-day, a resolution that the iron-clad oath be now administered to members and temporary officers, of the House, was referred to the proper committee. When appointed, a protest adopted by the Republican caucus last evening was presented. It is framed with a view to answer Attorney-General Hoar's argument, and protests against any acts of the Legislature at this session, the members not having taken the iron-clad oath, and the body being therefore illegal. The protest was referred.

The following nominations were made for Speaker—Stephen S. Turner, of Rappahannock, S. T. Maddox, of Chesterfield, and J. B. Crenshaw, of Richmond. Turner, who was nominated by a conservative, obtained 87 votes; Maddox, nominated by a Wells Republican, obtained 41 votes, and Crenshaw 5 votes, and Turner was declared elected. In the discussion, the point was pressed that Turner now has an application before Congress for the removal of his political disabilities, and it was explained, that although he was not able to take the test oath, he was not disqualified by the fourteenth amendment.

J. E. Bigger, the old incumbent, was elected clerk for the Senate. The same protest of the Republican caucus was presented, and a resolution was adopted laying it on the table, on the ground that it was manifestly an effort to obstruct reconstruction, and was in plain opposition to the intention of Congress, expressed in the Reconstruction acts, and in direct violation of the interpretation of the said acts by the administration. A resolution was adopted informing the Commanding General of the organization. Adjourned.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Assembly.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Jules Favre, one of the Deputies to the Corps Legislatif, elected recently from Paris, has called a meeting of the members of the Opposition to take proper action with regard to the delay in opening the sess on of the Assembly.

**Death of a F